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Residents Respond to Rebel Call

Protest Shuts Kabul Shops

By Michael Goldsmith
ABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 21 (AP) — Nearly all shops and stores in the capital city closed today in the most spectacular protest so far against Soviet military occupation. Exactly two months after Soviet troops first crossed the Afghan border in an attempt to put down a rebellion against Kabul's communist government, a rebel-led group of shopkeepers to show their "unanimous condemnation" of the intervention by paralyzing the commercial life of this city of 1 million. All but a handful of shopkeepers eyed the Kabul despite efforts by Soviet-backed regime of Pres-

Despite Senate Obstacles

White House Considering Resurrecting SALT Effort

By Edward Walsh
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — The White House is exploring the possibility of resurrecting the strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-2, with the Soviet Union — one of the first casualties of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — and of renewing the effort for Senate approval of the accord this year. While acutely aware of the substantial roadblocks in their way, White House officials are open to view the period around June as offering perhaps a last chance to gain Senate approval of the treaty this year, after which certain aspects of the pact could have to be renegotiated. Such a renewed administration effort to gain approval of the treaty, while perhaps doomed because of Senate opposition, could only come out if two conditions prevail by spring, in the view of these officials. The first is that the U.S. hostages in Iran be released, thereby refocusing public and congressional attention on other aspects of foreign policy. The second and more difficult condition is that there be then a general public perception that President Carter has reacted firmly to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — and in so doing has convinced it.

Kosygin, in Public Speech, Warns West on Soviet Will

By Craig R. Whitney
MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Premier Alexei Kosygin, speaking in the Bolshoi Theatre after a month public absence because of illness, said the Soviet Union did not permit the West to have strategic superiority again. As Mr. Kosygin's 76th birthday speech was nationally televised, the premier, who was last seen in public Oct. 17, looked thinner and seemed with noticeable difficulty. No one in his illness have been seen. The scene at the Bolshoi was the nature of a testimonial: Five speakers congratulated Mr. Kosygin and wished him long life and health.

Mr. Brezhnev at Tito Message Regarding Detente

Belgrade, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A message from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was sent today to heads of state, including President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry said. A fifth message will be delivered soon to Indian Minister Indira Gandhi. The ministry's statement said the message, along with a letter from Vice President Lazar Kolijski, was delivered to the U.S. and Cuban and Guinean ambassadors in Belgrade. U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger declined the message as straightforward and said it had been passed on to President Carter. Marshal Tito fell ill early last year. He had his left leg amputated in 1970 and has been seriously ill since. He had heart problems for years after an initial recovery. Tito had the intention of sending messages to the chiefs of government of several nations or friendly countries in exchange of views on the current problems in the world, the Foreign Ministry said. President Fidel Castro is the current chairman of the movement that Marshal helped found. The message also sent to Guinean President Sekou Toure.

4th Gold For Heiden

Eric Heiden, an American speed skater, glides to victory in the 1,500-meter race, becoming only the second athlete to win four gold medals in a single Winter Olympics. Details and other Olympic news on Page 17.



Upstages Vance's Talks in Paris

U.S. Envoy Assails French Stand

By John M. Goshko
LONDON, Feb. 21 (WP) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet met today to discuss U.S.-French differences over the Afghanistan crisis, but their talks were upstaged by the U.S. ambassador in Paris, who characterized some French foreign policy attitudes as "neoliberal nonsense." Mr. Vance was winding up a two-day tour of allied capitals tonight with meetings with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. In a speech yesterday, Ambassador Arthur Harman focused on the divergent views impeding U.S. efforts to work out with its European allies a concerted strategy for responding to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Then, in a direct reference to France, which has been the country most resistant to U.S. policy views, Mr. Harman said: "It seems to me important not to forget what side you're on." Mr. Harman's speech underscored the hostility that has been building up between the Carter administration and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's government in the two weeks since loud French opposition forced the scuttling of a planned meeting in Bonn between Mr. Vance and the foreign ministers of the major NATO partners of the United States to discuss the Afghan situation. Instead, Mr. Vance was forced to make a fast-paced round of visits to different European capitals to consult the allies on a country-by-country basis. After talks yesterday in Bonn and Rome, he traveled to Paris this morning for a lengthy meeting with Mr. Francois-Poncet and then came on to London. Although Mr. Vance went out of his way to describe the Paris meeting as "very cordial" and "useful," he also admitted that "there were some differences between us on the actions we have taken in response to the problem." The secretary refused to discuss the specifics of U.S.-French divergences. But they are known to stem from the French view that U.S. efforts to penalize the Soviet Union and to contain further Soviet moves in the Gulf region could irreparably damage the decade-old move toward East-West detente and put Western Europe under the shadow of a new cold war. Although this concern is shared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Militants Insist Hostages' Fate Linked to Shah

TEHRAN, Feb. 21 — Militants holding an estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy here warned today that it "would be foolish" to expect that the captives will be freed before the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, is returned to Iran. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also demanded the return of the shah to stand trial in Iran. But the militants' statement, broadcast on Tehran radio, was the only one directly tying the hostages' freedom to the shah's return. Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, meanwhile, was preparing a report for the ruling Revolutionary Council on preparations for a United Nations commission's investigation of Iranian grievances against the shah and the United States, sources close to the council said. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said today that the delay in the UN commission's arrival was not linked to his remarks separating the inquiry from the hostages' release. "From the very beginning, we had informed the United Nations and the commission about our views in this respect," he told the Iranian news agency. But he said that a cable from Mr. Bani-Sadr to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim formally approving the commission "created some misunderstanding and they (UN officials) thought Iran's stand had changed. Last night I contacted Waldheim and clarified the problems." Commissioners Meet In Geneva, four of the five commission members began to gather information today on conditions in Iran under the shah. A co-chairman of the commission, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria, left for New York on undisclosed business. A UN spokesman said that the commission began "receiving information and written material relevant to its mission" in a meeting with Theodor van Boven, director of the UN Human Rights Division. Their departure was delayed yesterday until the weekend. Mr. Waldheim said that Iran wanted more time to prepare. A well-placed UN diplomat said that the delay resulted from a lack of agreement on the timing of the hostages' freedom. "That's the reasoning thing to be worked out — as to when and where they are going to be released," said the diplomat, who asked not to be identified. In their broadcast statement, the militants called for the "mobilization of the Iranian nation against all aggressive occupiers, particularly America, which must deliver up fugitive Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the assets he has stolen." They said that the United States "must realize that the longer it delays the more it exposes its anti-human nature to the world. In the event of delay, any expectation of clemency for the hostages would be foolish." In a speech carried by Tehran radio yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini told Iranians to ask the United States "and any other nation that is supporting this criminal, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi," for the shah's extradition and the return of his wealth. He added: "Do not stop until you achieve victory." Bani-Sadr Interview Mr. Bani-Sadr, in an interview with the Tehran correspondent for a French Canadian radio program, reiterated his government's determination to retrieve the shah, who is in exile in Panama. Although Mr. Bedjaoui said yesterday that there was a gentlemen's agreement that the hostages would be freed as a result of the UN inquiry, Mr. Bani-Sadr would not say in the interview whether the hostages would be freed, either before or after the commission's report. Last week, Mr. Bani-Sadr indicated in interviews with the French newspaper Le Monde and an Italian television reporter that the release of the hostages might be possible before any extradition of the shah. The militants held a news conference yesterday to display embassy documents that they said showed that Victor Tomsch, one of three U.S. diplomats in custody at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran, had been kept informed of the activities of a terrorist group, Forghan. They said that another document showed a conversation between Forghan and an unidentified U.S. hostage. Hundreds of persons were injured yesterday in clashes between rival Islamic factions in Tehran and at least six other cities. The violence broke out at rallies for radical Mujahaddin candidates in next month's parliamentary elections.

Foresees Parity With Israel

Cairo Says U.S. Drops Arms Restrictions

By Christopher S. Wren
CAIRO, Feb. 21 (NYT) — The Egyptian minister of defense, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, was quoted today as saying that the United States would not restrict the kinds of U.S. weapons that Egypt can choose under a new military arms package being worked out here. In a statement made available to the newspaper Al-Ahram, Gen. Ali asserted that the new military credits would "open the doors" to Egyptian acquisition of advanced U.S. weapons systems such as the F-15 and F-16 supersonic combat jets and the M-60A3 battle tank. Gen. Ali said this "will place Egypt for the first time on an equal footing with Israel as far as arms are concerned." Until now, Egypt has complained about not having access to the kinds of sophisticated arms that the United States has been giving Israel. U.S. officials in Cairo declined comment on Gen. Ali's statement, which was made available in Al-Ahram's military editor, Mohammed Abdel Moneim. It was published today after six hours of Egyptian-U.S. talks yesterday involving Gen. Ali and David McGiffert, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and their delegations. Official Leak Today's report, which amounted to an official leak of the otherwise secret aid discussions, seemed bound to upset the Israelis, who have opposed the notion of weapons parity with Egypt on grounds that President Anwar Sadat's eventual successor could dismantle his peace policies and use U.S.-supplied arms against Israel. Mr. McGiffert flew to Israel today to inspect two air bases being built in the Negev in exchange for the Sinai that Israel has agreed to return to Egypt in 1982 under the terms of their peace treaty. It is assumed that he will brief Israeli officials on his talks here. The Egyptian and U.S. military teams are continuing to meet at staff level until Mr. McGiffert returns tomorrow. U.S. officials said. The assistant secretary is scheduled to go back to Washington on Sunday. Last week Gen. Ali said he hoped the U.S. Congress would approve the sale of F-15 and F-16 jet fighters because of a Soviet threat in the Middle East, and he added that Egypt's choice of new weapons was none of Israel's business. 'Arab Commitments' Today he was quoted as saying that willingness of the United States to make available two of the world's strongest combat aircraft was "an indication of America's determination to strengthen Egypt's defense capability and reinforce its potential for meeting its Arab commitments." Reports in Cairo newspapers today said that President Carter told Mr. Sadat by letter that the United States was ready to provide Egypt with the F-15 aircraft. Other reports were quoted Washington news agency reports as saying that Mr. Carter would send Egypt 38 F-16 aircraft this year. After the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of last March 26, Washington gave Cairo \$1.5 billion in military credits over a three-year period to modernize its armed forces, which have been equipped almost entirely with increasingly obsolete Soviet and worn-out Soviet hardware. Gen. Ali said that those credits paid for F-4 Phantom jets, Hawk and Tow missiles and armored personnel carriers. It was reported recently that the United States would make an additional \$1.1 billion available to Egypt. Gen. Ali made clear last week that Egypt not only wanted the most up-to-date U.S. equipment but also expected the United States to work out the financing. He described a rumored total figure of \$5 billion as insufficient for the needs of his armed forces.

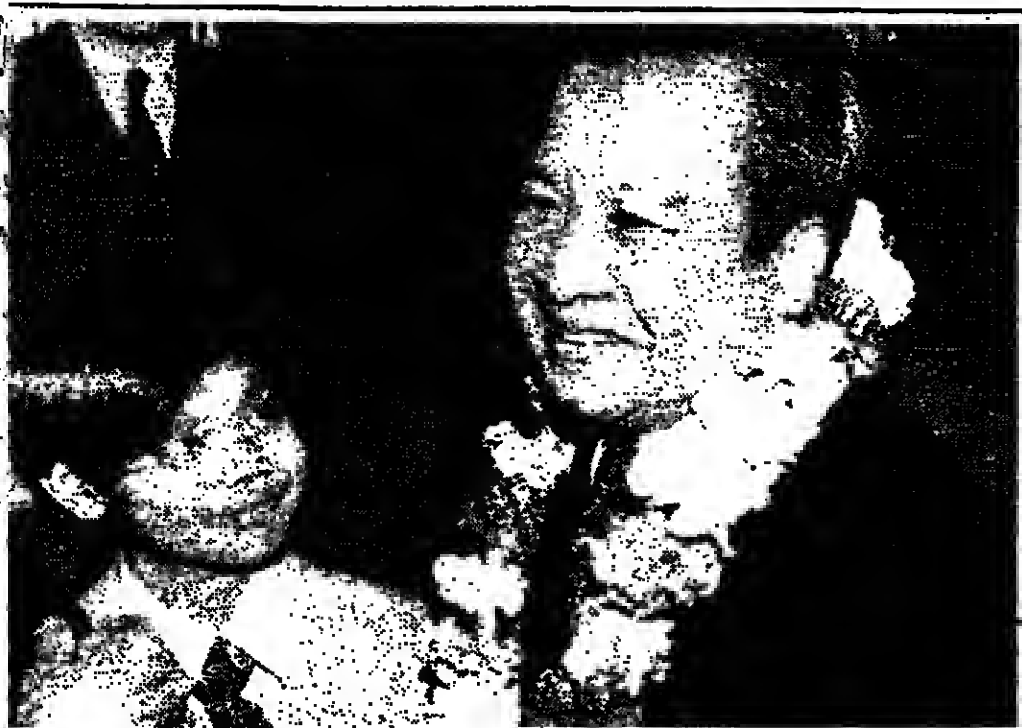


Alice Roosevelt Longworth Dies
Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 96, the last surviving child of President Theodore Roosevelt, died Wednesday in Washington. She is shown in a 1970 photo. Obituary, Page 4.

Thyroid-Defective Babies Born in 3 Mile Island Area

Fresh Controversy Is Seen From Nuclear Accident

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — New controversy over the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island appears likely from a discovery that an abnormal number of children were born with serious thyroid defects in three Pennsylvania counties in the latter part of last year. State health officials confirmed yesterday that, during the last nine months of 1979, 13 hypothyroid babies were born in three counties that might ordinarily expect three such births during that time period. They said they are starting an investigation to consider low-level radiation from the accident at Three Mile Island — adjacent to one of the counties — as a possible cause. But the officials and Dr. Thomas Foley of Pittsburgh Children's Hospital, an authority on hypothyroidism, all said the phenomenon could have many causes. Known as hypothyroidism, the condition arises when the thyroid gland is either absent or does not produce normal hormone levels. It can lead to severe mental retardation and stunted growth unless it is treated quickly. The men said they know of no cases of hypothyroidism ever caused by radiation at the low level emitted by the crippled reactor, although there is a well-established association between high doses of radioactive iodine — a chemical emitted by the disabled reactor — and thyroid disease. Thyroid problems turned up among Marshall Islanders who were exposed to fallout radiation from a U.S. hydrogen bomb test March 1, 1954. The first cases, discovered nine years later, were two children, by then 14, whose thyroid glands had disappeared. Of 21 children under 12 who had lived on Rongelap Island, 110 miles from the test site, 19 developed thyroid problems or tumors beginning 10 years after exposure. Their dosage, according to measurements by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1954, was reported at 175 rems. Specialists from the President's Commission on Three Mile Island and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday said that iodine emissions from the March 28 accident were far too low to have had any such effect. "There cannot be any connection. I can say that unequivocally," said Victor Bond, a member of the commission task force on radiation health effects. "The doses would have to have been thousands of times higher than they were." But several local groups have challenged the official radiation readings, alleging that insufficient monitors were operating at the time of the accident. Harold Peterson of the NRC said 15 curies of iodine 131 were released from the plant by the end of April, giving a maximum radiation dose to the thyroids of area residents of 8 to 20 millirems. Background radiation provides 100 millirems annually. Tests of area residents have revealed no iodine in their bodies, and none has been detected in area animals or in cows' milk. Dr. Bond said. To affect fetuses born since the accident would have indicated an iodine pickup, he said. None of the hypothyroid cases were in areas downwind of the Three Mile Island radiation. Six cases occurred in Lancaster County, east of the reactor site. Four were in Bucks County and three in Lehigh County.



PEACE HOPES — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrives at a Washington area airport Wednesday on a 17-day visit to gain Carter administration support for an international peace conference on Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk plans to meet congressional and administration leaders. State Department officials have said that such a conference would be pointless at this time because Vietnam has shown no interest in participating.

Diplomats Saw Clear Signs of a Coup

Thai Politics: The Dance of the Generals

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Feb. 21 (WP) — Thailand's trappings of parliamentary democracy, its politics are manipulated by the armed forces, a point firmly underscored last week by a period of unusual labor unrest, rumors of strife among senior officers and a last-minute cancellation of a trip abroad by premier.

Kyo Said to Expect Army Operation

KYOTO, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Japanese sources were reported today to believe that the underground Red Army is planning an operation somewhere in the north. The daily Sankei Shimbun said the sources are saying they believe that Takamaro Tamaya, 36, helped hijack a Japanese plane force it to North Korea in 1970, East Germany to coordinate attacks.

Police refused comment on the report, which also said that the Red Army is believed to be led by a 34-year-old woman, Fusako Shigenobu, who left Japan for the Middle East in 1971 after a crackdown.

In 1972, three Red Army members killed 25 persons in an attack at Lod airport in Israel.

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coup, the type of upheaval that puts U.S. policymakers on edge as they follow the internal twists and turns of Washington's main ally in Asia.

With Vietnamese armies poised close to Thailand's Cambodian border, the Thai's position as a window of Western influence in the turmoil of Indochina has never been more in the spotlight.

As recent events demonstrated, however, the generals who run this country — and Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan, the premier, in particular — are firmly center stage.

Unlike other people of Southeast Asia, the Thais were never colonized and never fought a war of independence. Mass political movements overdeveloped, and parties have remained small in membership and large in number. In most years since 1932, when absolute monarchy ended, these parties have been denied a serious role in governing the country — that was handled by a succession of generally benevolent military elites.

Soldier-Politician
Gen. Kriangsak's government is the latest of these. He took power in a bloodless coup in 1977 and then called elections, which reaffirmed his position. His performance in office has led foreign observers to label him Thailand's most enlightened soldier-politician. But a soldier-politician he remains and as such he suffers many of the same problems of his predecessors.

Details of last month's events remain unclear. The crisis, if it can be called that, began with a strike at the Thai tobacco monopoly, a government-owned factory, which has the exclusive rights to manufacture cigarettes. By Thai standards, workers there have a strong union and, along with employees of other government-owned enterprises, are among the best paid in the country.

The workers walked out demanding a higher cost-of-living allowance and an investigation into alleged corruption in executive offices. Management agreed to negotiate and granted a few of the demands, but it then ordered everyone to return to work or face dismissal. The

The experts were addressing a press conference on the release of their special report on uranium. The report was the work of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency and the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

The report said that uranium requirements this year were expected to be between 28,000 and 32,000 tons, below the maximum production capacity of nearly 50,000 tons. But by 2000, if present-day light water reactors are still standard, uranium demand would reach 200,000 tons annually, the report said.

Poland Names Envoy To United Nations

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Former Communist Party official Ryszard Frerek, 31, has been appointed Poland's ambassador to the United Nations, the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

The Communist Party congress last week removed Mr. Frerek from the central committee's secretariat, where he has served since 1971 supervising the country's foreign affairs.

ultimatum was followed by threats from other unions to walkout in sympathy.

Diplomats also pointed to the simultaneous reappearance of extreme rightist paramilitary groups in Bangkok — more than 1,000 of the groups' supporters demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy to protest the intervention in Afghanistan. Their conclusion was that Gen. Kriangsak was being challenged.

It soon became clear that the premier was taking a personal role in the strike negotiations. He publicly urged workers to return to their jobs and called a meeting of government leaders, reportedly including most major military figures, to discuss anti-strike strategy.

Flying Rumors

The following day, Gen. Kriangsak was scheduled to leave for West Germany to attend an international conference. He decided to send a deputy premier instead.

His cancellation started rumors flying. The story most commonly traded in diplomatic circles was that certain military leaders had declined to go along with the premier's get-tough suggestions in the event of a general strike. This lack of cooperation reportedly made Gen. Kriangsak nervous that his future would be in question if he left the country. The next day Gen. Kriangsak only fueled speculation by telling reporters there was no danger of a coup.

"The military coup d'etat is out of date," he was quoted as saying. "The new generation of Thai soldiers is walking the path of democracy." The commander in chief of the army, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, also denied a coup was in the offing.

Gen. Kriangsak soon found it necessary to publicly declare that he would order an investigation into the source of a report that he had wanted Gen. Prem to accompany Thailand's Queen Sirikit to the United States, where she was to undergo medical treatment.

Diplomats pointed out that the story's implication was that Gen. Kriangsak mistrusted Gen. Prem and wanted him out of the country. Gen. Prem, 59, is the man Thai most often mention as the eventual successor to Gen. Kriangsak. Gen. Prem has repeatedly denied that he has political ambitions, but many analysts argue that no matter whether he wants it, the Thai political system will propel him toward a role in government.

New Faces

On Feb. 11, Gen. Kriangsak effected a long-predicted Cabinet reshuffle. The new faces included several men labeled technocrats but foreign diplomats said the restructured Cabinet underscored the military's continuing dominance. Of its 37 members, 14 are from the armed services, including the premier and all three deputy premiers.

By month's end, the tobacco strike ended, with the workers returning to the factory having won a few of their demands. The sympathy strikes failed to materialize for reasons that remain unclear. At the same time, the coup rumors died down and diplomats expressed skepticism that Gen. Kriangsak's position had been under any real threat.

Gen. Kriangsak's relations with key military officers are said to remain relatively good, although his career as a staff man has left him without a group of officers who owe their own careers to his patronage. Nevertheless, military officers who support Gen. Kriangsak hold key positions in the Cabinet and throughout the lower levels of government, and there is no rival who commands sufficient loyalty in the barracks to overturn a government.

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U.S. House Panel Rejects Bid to Order Bribe Evidence

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Fearful of jeopardizing criminal prosecutions, the House Judiciary Committee yesterday rejected, 27-0, a resolution that would have directed the Justice Department to give the House all evidence it has compiled against seven House members named in an undercover investigation of bribery.

The rejection, supported by both party leaderships, seemed to doom hopes of swift progress in the congressional inquiry into bribery charges growing out of the FBI operation, in which agents posed as Arab sheikhs and their representatives.

Yet there were indications that the Justice Department had begun negotiations with the ethics committees of the House and the Senate to turn over some of the evidence. This presumably would involve members whom the Justice Department did not intend to prosecute, and evidence not germane to the prosecutions.

House Republican leaders meanwhile recommended disciplinary action against Rep. Richard Kelly of Florida, the only Republican named in the scandal. They urged that the House Republican Conference expel him and declare him ineligible for funds from the Republican congressional campaign committee.

Loosing contrast with Democratic inaction concerning its members who have been named in the scandal, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the Republican leader, said: "The Republicans are saying to the American people that when we have a situation that we think should be

corrected, we are willing to do all in our power to correct it."

[Rep. Kelly resigned from the conference today to head off the expected vote to expel him. United Press International reported. Rep. Kelly, a third-term House member, also agreed not to accept more party congressional funds for his campaigns.]

"Mr. Kelly resigned because he wanted to save the Republican Party from taking an action he felt would not be appropriate," Rep. Rhodes said after a two-hour closed meeting of the conference. He said Rep. Kelly's defense speech gained

Hashish Route

Revived in Sinai

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Israel's handover of about two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt has unexpectedly revived the old route of smuggling hashish into Egypt across the desert region.

The newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday that authorities have failed the first attempt to smuggle narcotics across the Sinai since 1967 and seized a ton of hashish worth one million Egyptian pounds (\$1.4 million) on the black market. The hashish was brought by boat from Lebanon to the Mohammedian section of Sinai's Mediterranean coast, where smugglers loaded it on camels, Al-Ahram said.

Similar smuggling attempts were frequent before Egypt lost the Sinai desert to Israel in the 1967 war. Under the peace treaty between the two countries, Israel completed its withdrawal from about two thirds of the region on Jan. 25.

him favor among some members despite widespread skepticism over his explanation that he accepted a bribe from FBI undercover agents to further a secret investigation he was making.

[House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., meanwhile, attacked the Republicans for making what he called a premature move against Rep. Kelly.]

The House Ethics Committee had asked the Judiciary Committee to withhold action on the resolution, pending its negotiations with the Justice Department. "The Ethics Committee feels unanimously that this resolution should be tabled, rather than reported favorably or adversely," Rep. James Sensenbrenner Jr., R-Wis., who belongs to both committees, told the Judiciary Committee. "We should keep the arrow of a subpoena or resolution of inquiry in our quiver, in case negotiations break down."

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, pointed out that under the rules of the House the measure could be called to the House floor early next week regardless of the committee's action. If the committee tabled the resolution, it would then be unable to control the floor debate, he warned.

Congressional intervention in the criminal process was the major reason cited for rejection of the resolution. "Premature congressional involvement in this process is inappropriate and unwise," said Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., who sponsored the motion to disapprove the resolution. "It could jeopardize the rights of both the prosecution and defense."

Rep. Peter Peyer, D-N.Y., sponsor of the defeated resolution, said: "I'm disappointed that the Judiciary Committee doesn't have confidence in itself or the members of the House to effectively punish these found guilty of crimes."

Although the committee vote was unanimous, there were expressions of concern about the pace of the House inquiry and the priority afforded the possible criminal prosecutions. "It's more important, in my judgment, to expel bribe-takers from our midst than to send them to jail," said Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va. He nevertheless voted against the resolution, saying it was "artificially drawn."

Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich.,

expressed a common fear that "if the prosecution should fail for any reason, we will then be blamed."

Meanwhile, Barrett Prettyman, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, told it yesterday that he had been negotiating with the Justice Department for the release of some of the evidence. "We are optimistic that some kind of recourse can be gained," he said. "The approach from Justice is more affirmative than we had been led to believe."

The chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee, Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., also reported indications of a change in the department's position on handing over some evidence.

Italy Seizes Pair Hunted for Roles In Moro Kidnapping, Assassination

TURIN, Feb. 21 (AP) — Rocco Micaletto and Patrizio Peci, two of Italy's most wanted terrorist suspects, were seized in a hideout in central Turin last night, authorities said today. Both had been charged in connection with the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

The swoop was directed by Gen. Alberto Della Chiesa, the government-appointed chief of anti-terror-

ism operations. A third man, Filippo Mastropasqua, was also arrested in the raid.

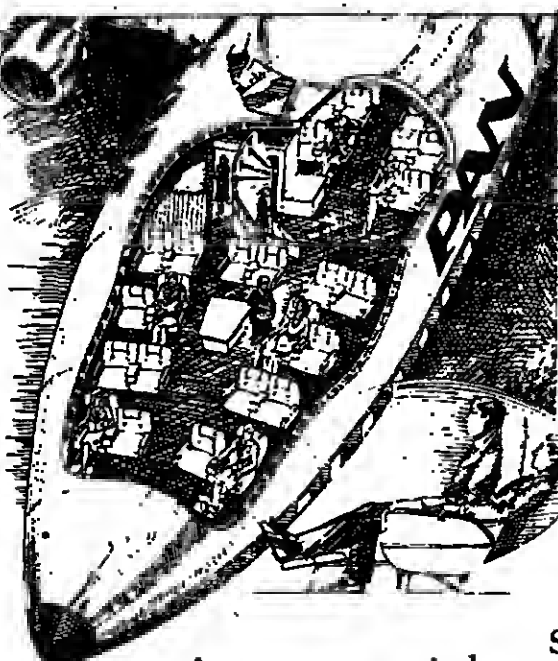
Mr. Micaletto, 34, and Mr. Peci, 27, are said to be longtime leaders of the Red Brigades. They were seized in an apartment stocked with arms and explosives, police said, and a list of names was found, presumably of possible future targets of the guerrilla group.

Mr. Micaletto, a former Fiat autoworker in hiding since 1975, is a reputed leader of the Red Brigades branch in Genoa and part of the commando that killed the city's state prosecutor, Francesco Cucco, and two bodyguards in 1976. Mr. Peci has been sought since Red Brigade attacks in Rome and northern Italy in 1977.

French Jets to Argentina

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — The French government has approved the sale of 15 Super Etendard Mach 1 fighter-bombers to Argentina for the equivalent of \$160 million, diplomatic sources said.

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Spain — 1980 and 1936 . . .

From the moment Generalissimo Francisco Franco y Bahamonde died in November, 1975, putting an end to more than 40 years of dictatorship in Spain, prophets of doom began forecasting that the infant democracy would never reach adolescence, let alone adulthood. That was the fate of the Second Republic that followed the dictatorship of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera. It was born in 1931 and effectively died in 1936 at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. Its five-year history was tumultuous, marked by sharp swings from left to right and back again, and filled with terror and violence. Spain was as fragmented as an ill-fitting jigsaw puzzle. Politically and on the labor front, it was an alphabet soup of parties and unions all vying for support and power. Regional splits were equally divisive. Economically, it was a disaster. It has been convincingly argued that only someone as tough and autocratic as Franco could have succeeded in putting the country together again.

Now, after slightly more than four years of democracy under the able leadership of Premier Adolfo Suarez, there is again talk of the Second Republic. Terror and violence are commonplace. Basque separatists have killed 19 persons this year and eight murders have been carried out by extreme rightists who long for the good old days of Franco. Political parties are beginning to proliferate, there is fierce competition between the government-supported Socialist labor union and the Communist union, both unemployment and inflation rates are relatively high, business has shown little confidence in government and autonomy statutes in the various regions have raised unfulfilled economic aspirations. Additionally, the bureaucracy and judicial system are creaky remnants of the Franco era and the state and church are at war over education and divorce, among other things.

In attempting to deal with these problems, according to Spaniards who fear a return to

Francoism, the Suarez government has been relying more and more on the mechanisms of the old regime, including military courts, censorship and manipulation of the news. At the same time, the parties to the left and right of Mr. Suarez's center are sharply polarized. The Socialists and Communists have called for the banning of the rightist Fuerza Nueva and the right demands the suppression of the extremist Basque parties that support the ETA terrorists. James Markham of The New York Times quoted a Spanish civil servant as saying, "This is how it all started in the 1930s."

It sounds very grim, but there are also significant differences between the Spain of 1936 and that of 1980. For one thing, the three major parties — Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, Felipe Gonzalez's Socialists and the Communists headed by Santiago Carrillo — have consistently worked together on critical major issues, including the economy. They probably will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Also, there is a substantial amount of Western investment in Spain. This, along with the country's strategic importance, should provide sufficient incentive for the West to help safeguard Spanish democracy. The Soviet Union, of course, is doing all it can to undermine that goal by providing aid to Basque terrorists.

Things may not be as bad in Spain as they appear, but it is important that the Spanish government and the Spanish people know that they can count on unified Western support, something the Second Republic did not get in 1936. Spain should be welcomed into the Common Market without undue onerous conditions and if the Spaniards decide they want to join NATO, the door should be swung wide open. Both moves would clearly be in the Western interest.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'Another Cuba?'

In the seething cauldron of Central America, the United States is being called on because of its power and its interest to help guide a process of revolutionary change. This would be a tricky role in the best of times, but at this moment, when events and the election campaign have magnified apprehensions of disaster on our doorstep — of "another Cuba" — it is a thankless task.

The toughest current choice is in El Salvador, where a well-meaning but pitifully weak civilian-military junta is struggling to impose order on a landscape wracked by violence of the left and right alike. On the unassailable premise that order is the first priority, the administration has been modestly trying to train and equip the police and low-level military forces. Not only is the program having little visible effect in dampening the violence. The program, and reports (denied) that the United States intends to send Army advisers and \$7 million in equipment, have raised the politically explosive specter of an actual intervention. The bolder — and sillier — assistance proposals seem to represent only some Pentagon quarters' pipe dreams. Still, it can't be said too often that any American plans drawn to help a Central American government keep domestic security must be developed in ways that do not worsen the atmosphere they are supposed to calm.

If the aim of American policy in El Salva-

dor is to steer a revolution still in process, in Nicaragua it is to guide one that has already taken place. In the new aid bill, Congress is being asked to support an administration judgment that the regime in Managua, though it leans left, is not altogether lost to pluralistic democratic rule. Overhanging this gamble is everyone's recollection that 20 years ago in a similar context the United States guessed wrong about Fidel Castro's Cuba. A new \$75-million aid package is meant to show Nicaraguans they have an alternative to the Cuban model, and to meet the particular credit requirements of the middle class. Many entrepreneurs are deemed to be waiting for just such an American signal before committing their own resources and energies to the struggle for an open society.

The common thread of American policy in Central America is to accept the revolutionary context and to try to preempt the elements and openings favorable to Cuba by supporting the forces of the noncommunist center-left. This represents a historic change for the United States, for decades the bulwark of the reactionary status quo. In its various parts, however, the region is abandoning that status. As difficult as it is to judge the currents, it makes sense for the United States to go with the flow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Response to Blackmail

In giving its imprimatur to the five-man commission investigating the alleged crimes of the former Shah of Iran, the United Nations is playing a dangerous game. It is saying, in effect, that it is prepared to accept, and submit to, one of the most serious and blatant acts of international illegality of the century in the hope of gaining the release of the American hostages.

The appointment of the commission . . . has conferred respectability on international terrorism by governments.

The commission has been set up as a direct response to blackmail. A government guilty of a gross violation of international law has been allowed to dictate the terms on which it may — and there is no certainty that it will — cease its illegal conduct. The very existence of the commission is a capitulation to terrorism. The composition of the commission is equally suspect. The Ayatollah Khomeini has, in effect, had the power of veto over the commission's membership. . . . They are the chosen judges of a criminal party to the dispute they are considering.

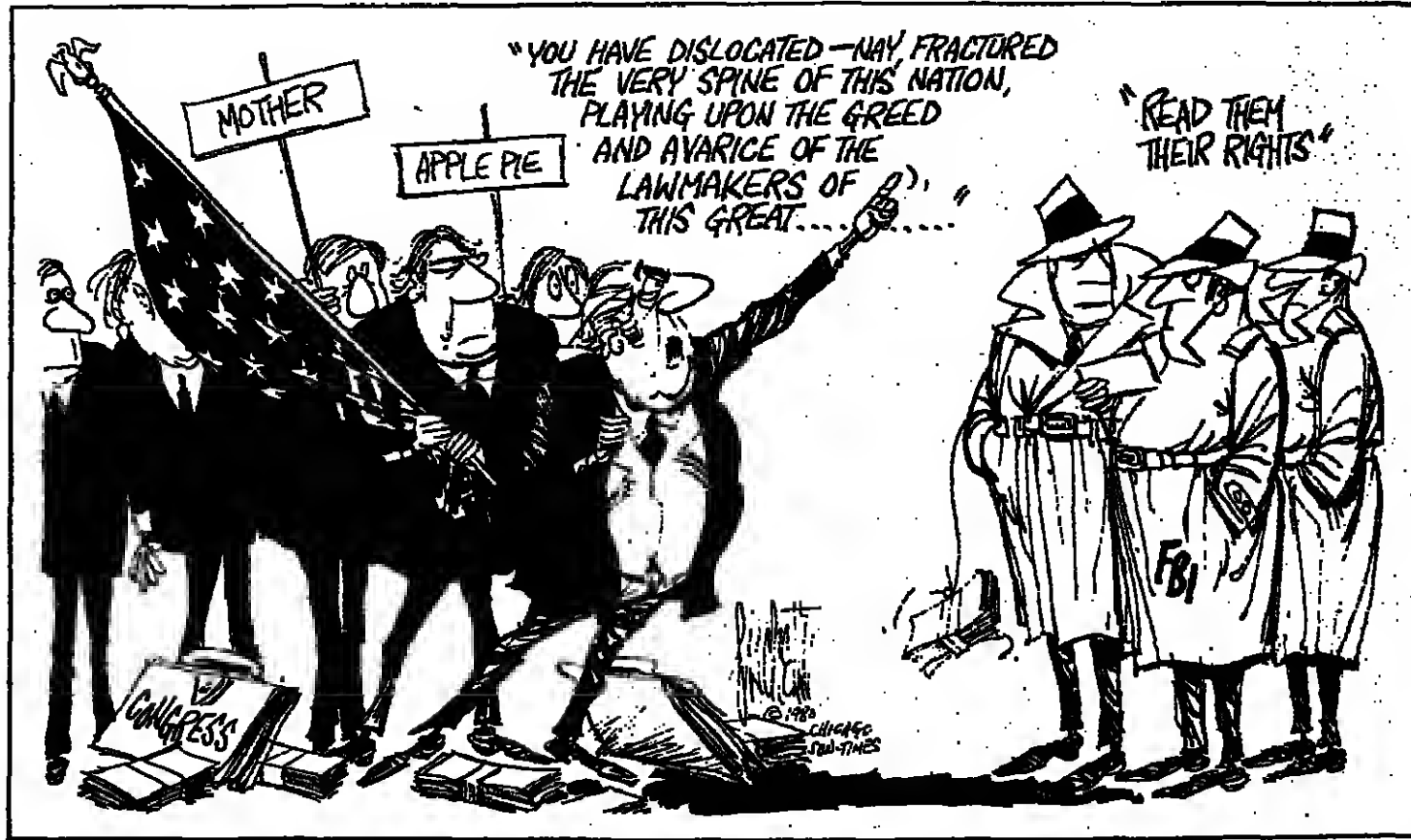
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago February 22, 1905

PARIS — M. Mouran, living in the boulevard des Filles-du-Calvaire, was quietly reading in his study on Monday night when a burglar's "jammy" fell down the chimney into the grate. It was followed by a number of false keys, a knife, a chisel, and last of all, a quantity of jewelry and banknotes. He informed the concierge, who fetched two policemen. The latter climbed on the roof and found that a burglar, who had been caught red-handed in the next house, was riddling himself of every compromising object in his possession by throwing them down the nearest chimney. The man was arrested.

Fifty Years Ago February 22, 1930

PARIS — Despite powerful obstacles placed in his way by the center groups of the Chamber, Camille Chautemps, leader of the Socialist-Radical party, presented a complete cabinet to President Doumergue here last night. The new Cabinet, in contrast with those that have preceded it since 1928, is drawn almost entirely from the Socialist-Radical party. The government is thus committed to follow a strictly Radical policy both at home and abroad. This change of political front is bound to have an important bearing on the progress of the London naval conference.



U.S. Policy, Soviet Aims and Europe's Role

By Arthur A. Hartman

(This article was excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech delivered Wednesday to the American Club of Paris. The author is the United States ambassador to France.)

PARIS — What is the meaning of Afghanistan? To my mind, a lot of ink and words have been wasted in trying to define Soviet motivations. Whatever their motivations, there are certain objective consequences that flow from the brutality and the means used in the Soviet intervention.

First, it is the first time full units of Soviet troops have been used outside Eastern Europe to extend Moscow's colonial domination. As the Soviets used the Warsaw Pact to justify the invasion of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, they have cited their treaty of friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan as justifying their invasion there. It bears notice that Moscow has similar treaties with six other countries, three of them — South Yemen, Ethiopia, Iraq — in the critical Gulf region.

Second, the taking of Afghanistan reflects a further extension of Moscow's power beyond its borders, reinforcing footholds in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa.

Third, Soviet troops are now in a position to directly threaten Afghanistan's neighbors. They are on the frontiers of Pakistan. There is a further threat to neighboring Iran, already menaced by a process of disintegration. And nearby China is put under additional pressure.

Fourth, the Soviet thrust in Afghanistan threatens a region which contains more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil.

Soviet Conclusion

In such circumstances, a strong U.S. reaction was clearly called for. Indeed, try to imagine the situation if there had been no American reaction. Assuredly, a number of states (perhaps including some in the critical Gulf area) which swelled that 104-18 vote in the United Nations against the Soviet invasion would instead be scrambling for an accommodation with the Soviets. Those in Moscow anxious to project power and unconvinced of the cost would have drawn the conclusion that their gamble had paid — and could be tried again with impunity.

And lastly, many of those in Western Europe who today are whispering about American over-reaction would have been there to cry over the United States having "lost another country."

Therefore, the president's action to withhold from the Soviets grain shipments and high technology items and his efforts to cancel or postpone the Olympic Games were the right responses. Some in Europe criticize our actions as inappropriate. I'm still waiting for a list of appropriate actions. Some say these actions will not help the people of Afghanistan. I'm not so sure.

In any case, this misses the point. The objective of the president's actions was not to punish the Soviets, but to deter them from future aggression by making clear that they will pay a high price.

Because of the threat to adjacent areas, our reaction has not been limited to actions affecting our bilateral relations with the Soviet Union. We have also declared our vital interest in the Gulf region and are taking steps to increase security there.

The president has warned that an attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Gulf region will be repelled "by use of any means necessary, including military force."

We have increased and strengthened our naval presence in the Indian Ocean and are now making arrangements for key naval and air facilities to be used by our forces in the region of northeast Africa and the Gulf.

• We have reaffirmed our 1959

agreement to help Pakistan preserve its independence and integrity and are working out a military and economic aid package for Pakistan.

• We have assured Mrs. Gandhi of our interest in a closer relationship with India and have underlined to her our belief that an aggressive Soviet Union can be a danger to India as well.

• We will proceed with the normalization of our relationship with China and will sell the PRC (People's Republic of China) military support equipment but not actual weapons.

These, then, are part of the range of measures that the United States government has taken. Our response to the expansion of Soviet power has been on several levels — bilateral, regional and global. It is a response directed at a withdrawal of Soviet troops and an attempt to find a guaranteed neutrality of Afghanistan. It is also a more comprehensive response designed to deter the Soviet Union from acts of aggression elsewhere. It does not ignore the fact that we will continue in our interest to deal with the Soviet Union, especially in the area of strategic arms control.

Let me now turn to the problem

as seen from Europe and why we have run into trouble reaching understandings. First, we are a large, open democracy that reaches its decisions by bringing together a constellation of diverse public and private policies put forth by the president. When we lack that public support, no president can appear strong — or in fact be strong — and purposeful. An important element for any American president is the public demonstration that our allies are thinking along the same lines as we.

Thus, even if there were no other substantive reason, American presidents have felt the necessity of meeting with their allies to exchange views, assessments and planned strategies. In Europe, there appears in certain quarters to be the opposite impulse.

Because we are relatively large and powerful and, individually, European nations see themselves as small and relatively weak, Europeans (and particularly the French) have a tendency to want to stay clear of gatherings where they feel domestic political enemies may accuse their leaders of bowing to U.S. pressures. I'm afraid this situation is a given until such time as the

economic strength (almost as great as ours) of the European Community can be translated into usable political power and decision.

But, in the meantime, while we must be sensitive to this problem of form, what are the facts?

Similar Objectives

The first thing to note is that U.S. objectives, and those of our allies, are the same. We, like they, want to create the conditions necessary to prevent a repetition of Soviet aggression. We, like they, want to achieve, in our relations with Moscow, the proper balance of firmness and cooperation which describes what true détente is all about.

What should a Western approach be?

It must be anchored in the belief that détente is not divisible; in other words, the Soviets cannot be allowed to believe that what they have done in Afghanistan has no connection with their relations with Western countries.

A Western approach must go beyond rhetoric to action. The Soviets will not be dissuaded from further risk-taking by words alone; they must know that there will be a tangible price to pay. Business-as-usual is no prescription for an effective Western response to Afghanistan.

A Western approach need not require identical actions by the allies; but it should require parallel actions. As Henry Kissinger said perceptively in Paris a few weeks ago, it will not do for the Europeans to have a monopoly on moderation while the U.S. has a monopoly on pressures.

A Western approach must not sacrifice the strength we derive from our political diversity, but it must be rooted in our common interests and objectives, which unite us as allies. I believe we saw that spirit in the declaration of President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt two weeks ago when they reaffirmed "the loyalty of their two countries to the Atlantic alliance and their determination to honor their commitments to it." In that regard, the statement of certain political figures that Europe should be "de-NATO-ized" and that France should find "a new way between the two superpowers" can only be characterized as smacking of neutralist nonsense.

Finally, a Western approach implies the necessity of frequent consultations among allies, to insure that our common purposes are served, that our assessments are up to date and that we are pursuing parallel policies. The misunderstandings that clouded the preparation of the Bonn meeting should not cloud those basic approaches.

Consultations

Why is a unified Western approach so important? First of all, because the United States does not have a monopoly on all the wisdom. We need Europe's advice, counsel and participation. Second, because a lack of Western unity would allow the Soviets to play their old game of dividing Europe from the United States and would signal to leaders in vulnerable parts of the world that the West was weak. Third, while I would not presume to speak for Europe — it is evident that Europe's vital interests are engaged, as European independence on imported oil, among other factors, should indicate.

We do not ask Europe mindlessly to align itself with us; but we have a right to expect Europe not to distance itself from us simply to show its independence. We simply ask Europe not to take the United States as the point of reference, but to define its own interests and to act upon them.

Test for the Western Allies

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — Democracies are messy enough in dealing with domestic matters. When it comes to foreign affairs, a group of democracies seeking to act in common cause can face gargantuan confusion. In such cases, governments that want to concert their action can do it. Those that take advantage of misunderstanding to pursue narrow interests can get a free ride. But, at least, it soon becomes clear which are which.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan caught Western allies unprepared at a time when several of their leaders were preoccupied with internal politics. There was already discord over sanctions against Iran.

Political opponents, commentators — and Soviet authorities — seized on the lukewarm and confused response to U.S. initiatives as evidence that President Carter inspired no confidence in a divided West. The louder the talk of division, the greater the division seemed to be.

Now, two months after the Soviet move, communications among the allies on either side of the Atlantic appear to be better. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's European trip follows a Bonn-Paris summit and constructive consultations in Rome among the nine Common Market foreign ministers.

As Ambassador Arthur Hartman points out above, the various Western censures need not be precisely the same, so long as they amount to a clear and interwoven expression of allied concern. Together, governments can determine what sacrifices they are able to make, and those who make no sacrifices can be asked why.

A group of European editors who met recently at the Aspen Institute in Berlin formed an interesting microcosm of opinion on the question. Most agreed that the allies had no choice but to stand together, whether for concern for their own security or for solidarity with the U.S. government on which they depend heavily for defense. One, echoing a thought heard often in different ways, rejected the idea that "being holy and beautiful is European, with the United States doing the dirty work."

But, many said, officials in Washington had underestimated the need for adequate prior consultation. Europeans, after all, have been at the business of trying to avoid war for a lot longer than Americans. In Berlin, where the editors met, the shambles of the once thriving Potsdammer Platz and the grim gray wall kept fresh in mind that Europeans have an immediate personal stake in any confrontation. Their loss in any localized conflict would surely outweigh the price of Washington's financial contribution. Each European government has its own Maine primaries and disappointed athletes. And most are more dependent upon Middle East oil than the United States.

Americans on the Aspen panel agreed, but they added another point: If Washington did not consult adequately, whether through ignorance or indifference or arrogance, that is hardly cause for scuttling joint measures in a moment of urgent need. The confrontation is not between the Soviet Union and the United States alone. Those who criticize American insensitivity to Europe must, at the same time, understand U.S. insulations. Officials in Washington tend to be more open with the press, and, when not, U.S. reporters often pry more forcefully than their counterparts in Europe. Neither the White House nor the State Department nor Congress can prevent self-serving leaks. And, like any government, a U.S. administration is entitled to an honest mistake.

If communications have been established, even a delayed joint response will make its point to the Russians. And Western allies might next devise a workable mechanism for rapid consultation to determine forceful common action when power balances are again tilted.

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Letters

Sports and Politics

After the recent decision of the IOC to hold the Summer Olympics in Moscow, I find that I have neither the heart nor the intention of watching the televised Olympics in Lake Placid, Moscow or anywhere else for that matter.

Sports and politics may be different, but the underlying moral principles remain the same. To stress integrity, fair play and other sportsmanlike qualities in an athletic and to then knowingly send that athlete to a country where oppression,

force and aggression exist, qualities not only unsportsmanlike but ultimately lethal to body and spirit, makes one inclined to re-evaluate the moral caliber of the whole Olympic scene.

I find the IOC decision a cowardly one: who can afford to be a coward today?

MARY ELLEN BAILEY.

Paris.

Faster and Slower

A few years ago, airmail between the United States and Monaco took

three or four days. Now it averages 10 to 20 days in both directions. Is there some inverse ratio between the speed of planes and the delivery time of airmail?

W.H.GIBLIN.

Monaco.

It Figures

Re physicist Edward Teller hit in the face with a pie (IHT, Feb. 8). Wouldn't pi have been more appropriate?

AL HIX.

London.

Trading Hell for 'Paradise'

By Jonathan Power

DAKAR, Senegal — They clean the streets of Paris, empty its trash cans, work on the assembly lines at Renault and Citroen. They are part of the army of 75,000 black workers who have penetrated France by a multitude of clandestine routes. Most of them are illegal, their status precarious; their living conditions sordid, who can be cast out of France at a moment's notice.

It is in the villages on the southwestern edge of the Sahara where the origins of this traffic are to be found.

Bakel, the capital of the region, once a fortress town and the base for French penetration toward Mali, looks today as if it had never changed through the ages of man. It reminds one of the sketches of Timbuktu made by the early explorers of the Dark Continent.

To get out of Bakel and into the surrounding villages is only possible on the back of the agricultural demonstrator's moped. The faint tracks in the sand that mark the road can barely be seen. The temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. During the great drought of the first half of the 1970s, no rain fell for six years. The land looks scorched.

We have driven for two hours without seeing man or beast. Then suddenly before us is a scene out of the Arabian Nights. First, the twin towers of a mosque, glittering white in the sun. Its silver crescent, upended, points to a cloudless sky. Then a line of camels, and traps, the thorn bushes. A woman walks along the path, spangled in red damask, a parol held aloft.

Here, like a mummified corpse, is the body of a bygone culture that had flourished with some degree of extravagance in the days of the gold, leather and ivory trades across the Sahara. Now it is the sad victim of successive disasters.

First came the invasion of the French, which destroyed the old caravan routes. Then came French colonial policy with its taxes, which forced men to leave home and seek work as far afield as the diamond mines of the Congo, the peanut harvests of the coast, the French merchant navy and the infantry regiments of the French Army. Later came independence, the drought and the long journey to seek work in France.

'Paris Est Paradis'

The spirit of the village had gone to Paris, Lyons or Bordeaux. But the irregular visits of the spirit and the modern mystery of the postal services and the money order make it possible for the corpse to be preserved. The spirit is in the young men of the villages. More than 50,000 are away at any one time. "Paris est paradis," they say in the villages.

When Senegal, Mali and Mauritania were given their independence in 1962, the migration to France had been going on only a few years. De Gaulle's vision of independent French-speaking Africa involved a special relationship with France. He had no intention of allowing the umbilical cord to be completely severed.

A multitude of reciprocal agreements were made that were meant to preserve many of the arrangements and privileges of the old colonial status. Free trade and free movement of labor were two of them.

This happy arrangement did not survive long. The influx of black Africans and Algerians produced growing racial tension. In 1964, the French government negotiated a quota of 35,000 workers a year for Algeria and effectively outlawed sub-Saharan migration.

The Africans turned to the traffickers and the undercover routes. Across the desert, through Morocco and Spain, and then, with Basque guides, through the Pyrenees and into France.

By Boat or Plane

Increasingly today, they go by boat to Marseilles or by plane to Paris. The traffickers, it is claimed, by the migrants, now have a number of customs officials and border patrol police in their pay. Entry, if prearranged, is not difficult.

Many of the migrants live in the slum "foyers" of the large French cities — converted factories and abandoned garages. They vary in the fifty and live in rooms 10 yards by 12 yards; there is one bed and one toilet for 100 men.

Even though the great Sahel drought is over, even though jobs are more difficult to find in France, they still come, for their economic base at home has eroded. A whole generation of young men has grown up regarding planting millet and raising cattle as a interior, hobby. Their remittance goes not into irrigation pumps, but into mosques, pigsties to Mexico, more wives, cattle and houses.

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weekend

near Montreux). Clinque vaumont is another well-known ooc. in Glion-sur-Montreux. ■

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.15.23) — Feb. 22 at 8: "Een Nacht in Venetie" (J. Strauss); Feb. 23 and 24 at 8:30: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
BRUSSELS. Theatre Royal de la Monnaie — Feb. 22 and 23 at 8: Feb. 24 at 8: "Falstaff" (Verdi); March 1, 4, 6 and 8 at 8: March 2 at 3: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux-Arts, Salle Henri Le Boulart (tel: 512.50.45) — March 2 at 8:30: Dufay.

ENGLAND

LONDON. "A Sense of Ireland." London Festival of Irish Arts, to March 15. Wembley Conference Center (tel: 902.12.34) — Feb. 26 at 8: The Dubliners. Royal College of Art (tel: 584.50.20) — "The Evolution of Irish Architecture" exhibition.
Apollo Theater — "Beacham" with Timothy West as Sir Thomas Beacham. Sadler's Wells Theater (tel: 837.38.56) — March 1: Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Program includes: "Fappiano" and "Coppelia" and "The Two Pigeons".
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Feb. 23 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 24 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 25 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 26 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 27 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 28 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 29 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra. Feb. 30 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra.

FRANCE

LYON. Palais d'Hiver — Feb. 23 at 7 and 11: Jerry Lee Lewis.
PARIS. Forum des Halles — To March 25: "L'Art Foral." 1,200 engravings, shooting galleries, photos by Sylvie Mercier, films, parades and carnivals.
Salle Pleyel (tel: 561.06.30) — Feb. 24 at 5:45: Orchestre Lamoureux, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Gershwin). Feb. 27 at 8:30: Concerto for Andrei Sakharov with Mstislav Rostropovich, Yehudi Menuhin and Leonard Bernstein.
Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — Through May 5: "Hommage to Monet." 130 paintings.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG. Arts Festival (tel: 5/23.05.27) — City Hall, Concert Hall, Feb. 23 and 24 at 8: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra. Ling Tung conductor. Feb. 24-26 at 8: Chiu Chow Opera. Feb. 28-March 1 at 8: New Zealand Symphony Orchestra. City Hall, Theater — Feb. 26-March 1 at 8: "Roaring Trade." Garrison Players. Feb. 25-March 1 "Cole" musical based on the music of Cole Porter.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO. Salle Garnier — Feb. 24 at 5: Pro Arte Quintet (11th International Music Festival). Feb. 23 and 24 at 8: "Tosca." Kaima Kaimavanska, National Opera, Olivier de Fabritius conductor.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM. Concertgebouw, Grote Zaal (tel: 020/71.83.45) — Feb. 22 and 23 at 8:15: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra. Tamas Vasary conductor/piano. Peter Frankl piano (Saint-Saens). Feb. 24 at 8:15: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Nelking piano (Beethoven). Feb. 27 at 8:15: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Jan Schellema conductor (Verdi). Kleinsaal — Feb. 23 at 8:15: Paul Creston piano (Debussy). Feb. 26 at 8:15: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, Feb. 27 at 12:30: Schumann Trio.
Rotterdam. — Feb. 28 at 8:15: Dutch National Ballet, Van Daele program.
MAASTRICHT. Euro Hal — Feb. 27-March 9: "Antiqua Maastricht." International Antique Dealers' Fair.

SPAIN

MADRID. Vandellos Gallery — Zuni exhibition.
Rayuela Gallery — "Magic in Art," works by Magritte, Max Ernst and others.

Teatro Maria Guerrero (tel: 419.47.69) — "Los Baños de Asclepiades" (Corvantes).

WALES

CARDIFF. New Theater (tel: 0222/32.44.66) — Feb. 26-March 8: Welsh National Opera Company. Program includes: "The Coronation of Poppea," "Engene Onegin," "Ernani" and "Tristan and Isolde."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN. Berlin Film Festival (tel: 030/26.34.11) — To Feb. 29: Films include: "Double Indemnity," "Die Front Page," "The Big Carnival," "Die Teufels Maske" and "House of Wax."
Hochschule der Künste (tel: 030/26.34.11) — Feb. 23 at 8: Berlin Barock Orchestra. Konrad Lase conductor (Purcell, Telemann, Vivaldi). Feb. 27 at 8: The Academy of Ancient Music. Christopher Hogwood conductor (Ruber, Palestrina).
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — Feb. 22, 24 and 25 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Karl Böhm conductor. Feb. 26 at 8: Pinchas Zukerman, Marc Nelking (Mozart, Beethoven). Feb. 28 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Dvorak).
FRANKFURT. Oper der Stadtischen Buehnen — Feb. 22: "La Traviata." Feb. 24: "Don Giovanni." Feb. 27: "Parsifal." Feb. 29: "Lohengrin."
Stadthaus — Feb. 28 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Stravinsky, Brahms).
MUNICH. National Theater (tel: 22.13.16) — Feb. 22, 27 and 29 at 7: "Die Fledermaus."
Staatstheater (tel: 260.32.32) — Feb. 22 at 7:30: Feb. 23 at 7: "Gigi." Kunstlerhaus, Lenbachplatz 8 — Feb. 29 at 8: Pao Pao flamenco guitar.
Herkulessaal der Residenz (tel: 22.46.41) — Feb. 22 at 8: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, Feb. 26 at 8: Bruckner Quartet of Berlin (Smetana, Beethoven).

TRAVEL

The Furor Over Oberammergau's Passion Play

by John Dornberg

MUNICH. — Peace seems at last to have returned to the little town of Oberammergau, 50 miles south of here. Its famed decennial Passion Play will be staged this spring with the most strident anti-Semitic passages cut out of it. And that, the Oberammergauers hope, will mean tourist business as usual.

Oberammergau seems like a setting for a fairy-tale, a perfect scene for a picture postcard. It is snuggled idyllically in a remote valley of the Bavarian Alps, surrounded by craggy peaks. Now, in winter, its quaint old houses with their brightly painted facades and low, overhanging roofs seem to sag under the weight of the snow. But in the summer, cows will be grazing contentedly on the lush green meadows all around.

Many of its 4,700 burghers look and dress like characters out of a folk pageant — the leathery-faced, bearded men in embroidered dark green jackets and bulky leather breeches, the rosy-cheeked and amply women in colorful dirndls.

Drive through it — and that takes only a few minutes — and you get the feeling that bucolic tranquility must have been invented there.

But in recent years, beneath all the serenity, Oberammergau was more a smoldering cauldron, a town divided against itself where friendships generated over decades had turned into bitter feuds, brother refused to speak to brother, husbands argued testily with wives, and children were heard to shout insults at their parents.

At issue was Oberammergau's Passion Play, first staged in 1634 in fulfillment of a vow to present it every decade in gratitude for the ending of the Black Plague. Its theme is the suffering, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

With a cast of a thousand — all amateurs and local citizens — it has been presented regularly for more than three centuries except on three occasions when wars intervened. The last staging was in 1970, the next will be this May and June.

A twice-daily event — from 9 a.m. until noon and again from 3 p.m. until 6 o'clock — for a period of nearly a month, it draws more than 500,000 visitors to Oberammergau, enriches the town treasury by some \$10 million and the individual pockets of Oberammergauers by at least that much again.

But increasingly, since the end of World War II and the Third Reich, the play has been criticized abroad as well as in West Germany for its anti-Semitic tenor and message.

Ten years ago even the Vatican, committed to a more ecumenical policy, withheld official sanction. In the United States some 70,000 tickets and hotel reservations were canceled because the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League had called for a boycott. Since promoting tourism is as close to the Oberammergauers' hearts as pious devotion, thoughts were given to making the play less obnoxious.

There had been attempts before the 1960 and 1970 presentations to mollify foreign public opinion by doctoring the current script, written in the 19th century by one Alois Daisenberg, a monk at nearby Ettal Monastery. But the effects had been largely cosmetic, failing to alter the play's strident tone or the thrust of its message — collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus.

Thus, five years ago, a group of worried burghers, led by Hans Maier, the principal of Oberammergau's wood carving school, dug out from the archives an older, 18th-century script written by another Ettal monk, Ferdinand Rosner. Though archaic in its form and language, being told in 9,000 tetrameter verses, it is free of any hints of anti-Semitism and met the approval of both Munich's Archbishop Josef



Cardinal Ratzinger and U.S. Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee.

In August 1977, after trimming that script and modernizing it, Schweighofer directed 600 Oberammergau burghers in a series of public dress rehearsals of the Rosner version in the town's immense Passion Play Theater.

Though an opinion survey showed that most Oberammergauers were opposed to it, in February 1978 the town council voted 11 to 6 in favor of adopting the Rosner script for the 1980 presentation of the play.

That victory for common sense and religious tolerance was rather short-lived, however. The following month Oberammergauers went to the polls to elect a new mayor and council. The only issue during the campaign had been the Passion Play script, and when the ballots were counted, the anti-reformers had won 12 of the 17 council seats. When they took office in April 1978, their first action was to rescind the earlier decision and reinstate the anti-Semitic Daisenberg text.

Oberammergau faced a new boycott by Jewish groups in the United States and the Vatican, as well as by about half of its own burghers, among them some of the town's leading citizens.

One of them was Peter Fischer who had played the covered — and lucrative — role of Christ in 1970. "It isn't just the potential loss of tourists and revenues," he said at the time. "It's that the traditional Daisenberg script is so inflammatory that in the past, whoever played Jesus was literally ostracized by his friends, relatives and neighbors for years afterwards."

A compromise was obviously needed. Cardinal Ratzinger went to the United States for a meeting with the American Jewish Committee and Rabbi Tanenbaum. On his return he indicated that a boycott could be avoided if certain changes were made in the Daisenberg version. After months of work by a committee consisting of the 1980 play's director, Hans Maier, the village pastor, monks from Ettal Monastery, and members of the town council, alterations in the text emerged in about three dozen places. The presentation has also been shortened by an hour.

To counter the assertion of collective Jewish guilt for Christ's death, the following addition has been made to the prologue: "Far be from us

all efforts to seek guilt among others. Welcome to you, also, brothers and sisters of the faith from which Jesus came." "the curse of blood on you and your children," has been removed.

The scene of the Pharisees in the Temple has been changed so that the Pharisees are now just a crowd. This is said to be historically more accurate anyway, because after Cyrus of Persia returned the ruined city of Jerusalem to the Jews, the mass of the Jewish people called themselves Pharisees.

Whether the play is now sufficiently tolerant or not, one intriguing question remains. Are Oberammergauers as anti-Semitic as their dogged adherence to the Daisenberg script during the past years makes them seem?

There is no easy answer to that. They contend defiantly that "we have nothing against Jews at all." On the other hand, the majority were raised on a strict catechistic diet of Catholic fundamentalism; ignorant of any Vatican polemical re-thinking.

Certainly, their arguments against Schweighofer's reform version of the Rosner script — "too baroque, too arcane, not biblical and likely to drive away those who are used to the play as we've always staged it" — were specious and contrived. The real explanation for their opposition was probably that they are stubborn, conservative and traditionalist as only Bavarian mountaineers can be, and the obstinacy tends to be exacerbated by outside pressure.

Or as one anti-reformer, Willi Eich, said when the dispute was raging and cutting throats of friendship and family in the town: "If we in America are violating our human rights and religious freedom. It's like interference in our internal affairs. All we want is to stage the play as we've always done — with a script that is close to the Bible."

Well, on the whole, come May they will see an unaltered passage that remains in the script is this chorale in part five: "Envy and greed have hated among brothers destroy mankind's happiness and blessings."

One would like to hope that Oberammergauers will take that to heart.

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Taking the Abstract out of Abstract Art

by Paul Overy

LONDON. — Why, early this century, did men (and women) in centers as diverse as Munich, Paris, Rome, Moscow and New York suddenly begin to paint pictures in which no recognizable images could be seen, paintings that seemed to be composed entirely of colors and forms in different kinds of arrangements?

"Abstraction: Towards a New Art," an exhibition now at the Tate Gallery, begs the question. It's the first temporary show in the Tate's new extension, which looks as if it was designed by conservationists who wanted to keep the light flat and gray, shining the same on all the pictures so that every picture looks the same.

This is particularly bad for abstract paintings, which need selective lighting to bring out their subtler qualities. Most gallery visitors still don't find abstraction easy to comprehend, and this show does not help. Nor does the catalog explain how abstract painting arose in the different countries and centers (sculpture has been excluded). Its articles are chiefly presented in formal and stylistic terms and neglect the social and historical reasons that made artists abandon representation of the outside world. The exhibition also lacks the films and old newsreels (on video) that Paris' Pompidou Center uses so well to put art back into its historical context.

This is sad because the selection of early abstract work, by pioneers like Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian and Kasimir Malevich, is superb. Kandinsky's explosive, cooling Expressionist abstractions, Mondrian's cool, ordered interplays between horizontal and verticals and Malevich's spare geometric forms are the high points of the show, as they were of the first decade of the abstract movement. Mondrian and Kandinsky went on in the 1920s and 1930s to explore yet more subtle variations of form and color, but this show irritatingly stops at 1920, so we only see the beginning of the story. So much is crammed in that the best work gets elbowed around by paintings that are included only because they are abstract and early, not because they are good.

There is much to enjoy, however, even if one needs to pick out the highlights and concentrate on them: Sonia Delaunay's marvelous abstract "accompaniment" to Blaise Cendrars' futuristic poem about a Trans-Siberian railway trip; Robert Delaunay's brightly-colored "Windows" and "Disks"; Hans Arp's colored wooden reliefs, and Czech painter Frantisek Kupka's richly painted "Fugues" (visual music) is the dominant quality of much early abstract painting.

Mondrian, Kandinsky and Malevich all stressed the spiritual striving of their work, es-



chewing the decorative elements that abstract art is so easily prey to. Picasso and Braque prepared the way for the more geometric kinds of abstraction by their analysis and fragmentation of form, but stepped back from complete abstraction themselves, leaving Mondrian and Malevich to press forward into the realms of pure form and color. Untouched by Cubist influence, Kandinsky evolved a dramatic language of line and color. The greater the artist, the more the process seems to have been slow and painstaking, mentally painful and plagued with doubt. Lesser artists short-circuited the struggle and flipped easily into a style.

Early abstraction could be lugubrious and sentimental, sickly and sweet — or brutal, mechanistic and intellectual, as in the work of the English Vorticist artist Wyndham Lewis. Abstraction was practiced early in America, but in London little has been seen, and in this show the works of Arthur Dove are particularly impressive. British Vorticism was seen in force at the Hayward Gallery in an Arts Council exhibition some years ago, but here it has to hold its own to the context of international abstraction and acquires itself quite well.

Abstraction virtually disappeared from the scene in Britain and the United States in the 1920s and had a fitful life in the 1930s. The

"Cossacks," 1910, by pioneer abstract artist Wassily Kandinsky.

wave of American Abstract Expressionists in the 1940s and 1950s gave abstraction a new lease of life when it was flowering in Europe. But what followed from this in the United States and Europe (particularly England) was different from the early abstraction seen in the show as to be almost a separate style.

It is still often held against abstract art that it is elitist — an aesthetic retreat from involvement in the human problems with which painters have dealt in the past.

Much abstract art, particularly recently, is particularly in Britain and the United States. It is a formalistic retreat from reality, overblown and insensitive, vacuously monumental in scale. But the finest abstract paintings produced during the early decades of the 20th century were intimately and sensitively related to human proportions. Abstract paintings that were rarely larger than the span of a person's arms, or sculptures taller than a man — except to make a particular point, as in Brancusi's "Endless Column." Standing in front of a Mondrian or a Kandinsky, one is never dominated by it as one so often is by so many postwar abstract paintings.

"Abstraction: Towards a New Art" continues until April 13 at the Tate Gallery. The catalog, £2.75.

A Working Vacation — With a Difference

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — Steve Benjamin is an American lawyer with a passion for archaeology, a yen for travel to exotic places and a desire to become part of history.

But unlike the millions who feed such fantasies with films and books, Steve spends a few weeks each summer excavating ancient ruins. In 1978 he spent three weeks in Digion, France, excavating Gallo-Roman ruins. His roommates were Jerry Wilbur, the president of Mid-American Canning Company of Kentucky and Frank Spingola, president of American Liquorice Company of San Francisco.

The summer before that, Steve searched for stone implements at a site in Swaziland, accompanied by an eclectic group of college students, teachers, an advertising man and a computer programmer. Living in thatched-roof cottages, the team spent each day traversing the barren mountains in Land Rovers, digging and measuring a Stone Age manufacturing site using photographic surveying techniques.

This summer Steve plans to join a team in Guatemala. Wilbur and Spingola will spend three weeks in Minorca excavating massive prehistoric sanctuaries. How did these three come to spend their vacations unearthing ruins instead of cultivating sunsets?

Their mentor is Earthwatch, a non-profit organization set up in 1971 to help scientists conduct original field research throughout the world. It provides them with teams of volunteer workers who pay their own way and do the actual work.

"We offer the public the opportunity to make a contribution directly to a scholar where they feel the work is important. We take backseat drivers and put them in the front seat," explains Brian Rosborough, the young president who left a job in corporate development and finance to direct the organization.

Since its modest beginnings, about 4,000 volunteer scientists have taken part in 400 Earthwatch expeditions. They pay from \$650 to

\$1,200 (tax-deductible in the United States) to excavate ancient ruins and study animal behavior, ecology, marine biology and marine archaeology in Africa, Asia, Europe, North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Atlantic. The cost does not include travel to and from the site but covers housing, food and the expenses of the scientific leaders.

This year Earthwatch is sponsoring 62 projects in 31 countries. Small teams of six to 20 individuals will do everything from excavating prehistoric remains in Majorca to observing the black-eyed vireo monkey on St. Kitts. A special group is also being sent to mainland China to study its court system.

Volunteers come from all walks of life and range in age from 16 to 60. (Most are professionals in their 20s and 30s.) Living conditions vary from crude tents to pleasant rural cottages.



Surveying the Boston Harbor Islands.

In their free time, members explore the local area.

"I like to get away once a year to some totally different discipline and environment, but I don't like to just crash on the beach," explains Patricia Faul, a teacher from California who studied the feeding behavior of the rhesus monkey in Katmandu, Nepal, for Earthwatch.

Earthwatch was hatched in the classrooms of Vermont, when two educators there set up a research expedition manned and paid for by amateurs after the U.S. Government announced a cutback in their research grant. For their first project, they sent a team to Mauritania to study and record the longest eclipse in history; without help, the project would have foundered.

Today, Earthwatch claims to fund more archaeological and anthropological projects than any other private foundation. In the past seven years it has granted more than \$3 million for research. Recently, it set up offices in London and Sydney to attract more foreign participants, and scientists have been holding meetings in Paris to work out joint ventures in France.

Most of the funding for Earthwatch comes from participant fees and 7,000 dues-paying members who contribute \$20 each year. (In return, they receive information about forthcoming projects.) But for every \$3 received from volunteers, Earthwatch also receives a matching grant of \$1 from the U.S. National Endowment of the Humanities — as well as small sums from private foundations.

As more and more scientists learn about the organization, the competition for grants has become keener. This past year, one out of every three completed proposals was accepted by the Center for Field Research, an affiliate group in Belmont, Mass., that reviews applications. The selected scientists train and supervise the volunteers, often giving lectures on their subjects as well as technical guidance. "I can teach a volunteer the proper techniques in three days, whereas it takes five days to teach one to make proper tea," explains Dr. Aubrey Burl, who has been excavating the stone circle of Berrybrae in Scotland with the help of Earthwatch teams.

Many projects are ongoing and the results are written up in scientific journals or displayed in

exhibitions. Others might never happen without volunteer assistance. "The National Science Foundation would just laugh if you asked for 15 to 20 people for instantaneous sampling," remarks Robert Bowman, an ornithologist with San Francisco State University who needed help studying Darwin's finches on the Galapagos.

"An assistant and I were looking at the population size of birds on different islands," he explained. "It would have taken months. With Earthwatch, we put two or three people on different islands and they were able to simultaneously accomplish the same thing in one day."

In some instances, participants are needed to help scientists complete important breakthroughs. For the past four years, Nicholas Reynolds, a doctoral candidate at Cambridge University, and Ian Ralston, archaeologist at the University of Aberdeen, have been excavating the Balbricre Timber Hall, now established as the oldest domestic building ever found in Scotland (about 4,000 B.C.). The discovery will push back the date of settled communities in Scotland 1,000 years — a major historical landmark.

This summer, Earthwatch volunteers will help to finish the project. "Government funds are so short that we couldn't complete the excavation of Balbricre and open the site across the river without Earthwatch," explains Mr. Reynolds, who has also used Earthwatch teams to excavate the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sancton near York, England, a large burial ground north of the Humber River where thousands of bodies were cremated in beautifully decorated urns.

Teams of volunteers are now being formed for the spring and summer projects (each about two weeks). Applicants are rigorously screened for physical endurance. Other upcoming expeditions include diving in the Dutch West Indies to study the evolution of coral reefs; searching for pre-Columbian jade in Guatemala; sorting and restoring pottery of the early Iron Age in Bavaria; studying the humpback whale in Petersburg, Alaska and the ptarmigan in Montana; excavating the sacred isles of Ecuador; the Stone Age remains in Swaziland and Byzantine and Greco-Roman ruins in Tel Dor, Israel.

For a catalog of upcoming expeditions, write Joan Hastings, Earthwatch, 81 Victoria Road, London W8, England. Tel: 01 937-8313.



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A Potter to Remember

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

CORN, Spain — His potters' wheels are covered with dust. The brick ovens are silent and cold. Unused clay is stacked in the corners of the 300-year-old ceramics factory on the outskirts of Malaga. Its chief potter and owner, 46-year-old Rafael Arroyo, died last spring of an aneurysm, undoubtedly the result of overwork.

Called by many the "Picasso of Ceramics," this quiet, intense man devoted his life to pottery. His brilliant, crystalline green, blue, yellow and brown pots are well known both to local people and to the hundreds who stopped by over the years to watch him work.

Throughout the Costa del Sol, restaurants also stocked "Cohn Ceramica," as it is known, but as one restaurant owner complained, "We had trouble keeping it; too many customers felt compelled to steal it." Said another, "It was unique, and there's nothing left that's like it." Rafael Arroyo brought art and grace to simple everyday objects. For more than 20 years, he supplied his village with cups and plates, mugs and soup tureens, wine bottles, plant holders, roof and gutter tiles — even little ceramic toilets, before central plumbing came to Coin.

Arroyo was completely self-taught. Starting at the age of 10, he began working secretly in the factory at night, after the potters had left, with the aid of a flashlight. A vase began with a swirl and ended up a water jug, complete with loops and curves and appliques. His dogs, boars and wolf heads are ready to strike; green and blue fish stare icily out of platter ends; wild-eyed

dragons seem to spew water out of elaborate three-tiered fountains.

"He was a genius in the art of ceramics," his wife Mari Carmen Mancheno said recently, sitting next to the dwindling stock of his pots.

A potter in her own right, she is, unfortunately, allergic to clay and can only work for short periods before becoming ill. Unless she can find a potter to take Arroyo's place, their small factory will probably go out of business.

"No one wants to be a potter today; no one wants to be an apprentice," says Mari Carmen who is in her 40s. "The young of today do not have the patience to make the same pot over and over again until it's right. Instant gratification — that's the world today. I guess there just isn't a place for an operation like ours."

Perched on the banks of the Arroyo de Valde Paredes, the factory is housed in the oldest building in the area, dating back to the late 15th century and the time when the Arabs were driven from Spain. Resting on a dozen levels and spreading in every direction, the building is a maze, with beamed ceilings, small enclosed patios, minuscule windows and rickety stairs that led to the potter's wheel where Rafael Arroyo once worked.

The entire structure is topped with an ancient cupola and one can still see faint red lettering in Arabic. Huge, ancient jars that look like the ones in which Ali-Baba and his 40 thieves hid sit next to squat cheese-making pots and water jugs of Arab design.

"It's the silence that's depressing," says Mari Carmen, as we stand on a tiny patio above the foot-operated potters' wheels, the afternoon sun



reflecting off a stack of brilliant blue and green glazed roof tiles. "People stopped using these long ago. They're fragile and probably not practical, but they made beautiful roofs." The only inhabitant of the patio now is a very old 20-pound pet turtle whom Mari Carmen brought up from the river banks several years ago. "Rafael used to copy his head sometimes. Look, he'll come if you call him," she says, leaning over to stroke his wizened head.

The walls of the rustic showrooms are covered with citations from art organizations and government agencies, praising the factory and its chief potter.

"We would like to see an official school of ceramics set up here; we would like to preserve what has been done here in a small museum," a village official says the next day. "It's been discussed many times in council meetings, but frankly we're completely hampered by lack of funds right now. Who knows? Perhaps in the future."

Malaga city officials, who have made several trips to see Mari Carmen, would like to put Arroyo's best pieces in a museum in the Bishop's Palace next to the Cathedral in Malaga. But Mari Carmen is very much against it: "It should all stay here where Rafael lived and worked and died."

Neighbors remember Arroyo as a quiet, taciturn man who took long solitary walks and rarely smiled. He liked to hunt and to teach local children to work with clay. He worked so intensely that he often didn't notice the tourists who gathered around, spellbound, as his long delicate fingers brought a vase to life.

Now, it seems, there's some hope for the factory's future. As Mari Carmen says, "I want to set up a ceramics school, where the world can get as much satisfaction as Rafael got from his beautiful art of a blank of clay."



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World Bank Weighs New Loans to Help Developing Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The World Bank is considering new lending programs that would help developing nations meet their international payments difficulties. But detailed arrangements for the program have yet to be worked out.

S. Voices Concern on EEC Trade

By Fowler W. Martin
DON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)—Special Trade Representative Askeu said today that Britain would view moves by the European Economic Community to impose a new tax on vegetable oil as "substantial concern." Mr. Askeu said that such a levy could disrupt the longer-term economic development programs. But he said that the new type of World Bank lending would be monitored on a continuing basis by the World Bank staff.

World Bank sources said that it is not known yet how much might be lent over the next 12- to 18 months to developing nations to help them avert balance-of-payments "crises" that could disrupt their longer-term economic development programs. But he said that the new type of World Bank lending would be monitored on a continuing basis by the World Bank staff.

All types of loans authorized by the World Bank and its affiliates to developing nations had totaled about \$10.4 billion in the fiscal year ending in mid-1979.

Two Candidates
Among the developing nations, Kenya and Bolivia are two of the candidates for the new type of World Bank loans. Bolivian government sources said that they are seeking such a loan of about \$50 million from the World Bank and have already supplied the international agency with information indicating that Bolivia is carrying out the kind of economic adjustment policies that might be required for such a loan.

Informed sources at the IMF said that it and the World Bank could be expected to cooperate on what should be expected from the borrowing nations to carry out the economic adjustments to reduce balance-of-payments deficits.

It is possible that a developing nation that has completed negotiations with the IMF on a standby credit arrangement might find it easier to obtain both the new type of World Bank loan and new credits from the private banking community, since the "conditionality" on IMF loans is usually determined before the IMF standby credits are authorized.

Gold Gains \$35; Dollar Is Steady
LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)—The price of gold surged today and ended trading here at \$667.50 an ounce, up \$35 from late yesterday and up from a morning fixing of \$646.50 and afternoon fixing of \$665.

The dollar ended the day fairly steady against major currencies, and fluctuations during the day were small, foreign exchange dealers said.

Zurich gold dealers said prices were pushed up in the market during the afternoon by short-covering operations in New York following yesterday's strong profit-taking and short sales.

Outlook Bright for U.S. Semiconductors
FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 (AP)—U.S. semiconductor industry is in 1980 should increase 15 percent from last year to \$7.7 billion and continue to form the economy well into the decade.

It is the outlook of industry and companies alike that the semiconductor industry continues its recession-defying performance. Even so, 1980 will not see growth anything like 1979's leap in volume of about 35 percent to more than \$6.5 billion, said Thomas Hinkelmann, executive director of the Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade group.

Industry-leading Texas Instruments' chairman, Mark Shepherd Jr., and president Fred Buey said in the company's annual report that demand for semiconductor products continues at a high level, despite an uncertain economic environment and some softness in consumer-related markets.

While almost all integrated circuits are in heavy demand, the hottest demand is still for metal oxide semiconductor: microprocessors, or computers on a single chip of silicon; memory; or data storage, parts, and a part called low-power Schottky — a high-speed, power-efficient logic circuit. The effect of unabated demand on an industry still limited in its production capacity is that lead times, or the time from order to delivery, remain long, ranging to a year.

Nevertheless, some industry experts believe that demand for semiconductors will continue to outstrip supply. "I think the supply-demand imbalance will be a secular trend for a long time to come," said Frederick Zieher, vice president of Data Quest, a market research concern. "It'll ease in downturns, but be worse in periods of strong economic growth."

Company Reports
PSA Peugeot-Citroen
1979 Revenue..... 43,500
1978 Revenue..... 42,800
1979 Profits..... 1,200
1978 Profits..... 1,600
1979 Per Share..... 9.75
1978 Per Share..... 13.35

4th Quarter
Revenue..... 599.6
Profits..... 21.93
Per Share..... 1.79
Revenue..... 2,450
Profits..... 88.69
Per Share..... 7.28

International Harvester
1979 Revenue..... 1,010
1978 Revenue..... 1,010
1979 Profits..... 222.20
1978 Profits..... 180.3
1979 Per Share..... 1.91
1978 Per Share..... 1.91

Hewlett-Packard
1st Quarter
Revenue..... 664
Profits..... 54
Per Share..... 0.91
1979 results restated for a 2-for-1 stock split in June, 1979.

Sherwin-Williams
4th Quarter
Revenue..... 280.7
Profits..... 2.85
Per Share..... 0.52
Revenue..... 1,196
Profits..... 18.03
Per Share..... 3.21

Quarterly dividend increased to 30 from 15 cents a share, payable March 24, record March 3.
(Continued on Page 14, Col. 8)

News and Notes

Ford Motor, in a move that could open secret repair files of major U.S. automobile companies, has agreed to stop using undisclosed warranties and to notify consumers when major engine and transmission problems develop. "For the first time, a major auto company has agreed to open its files on a wide range of significant repair problems and freely disclose that information to the public," says the Federal Trade Commission.

The agreement stems from an FTC complaint that 6 million Fords produced between 1974 and 1977 had engine defects that the company would repair only if the consumer complained about it. They were covered by so-called "secret warranties." These cars, the FTC charged, were subject to piston scuffing, premature camshaft and rocker-arm wear or cracked engine blocks before Ford told owners about the problems. In a statement, Ford said it was pleased that the matter had been resolved.

Fairchild Industries will join with Saab-Scania of Sweden to produce a series of 30-seat commercial airplanes intended for the growing commuter air market, say officials of both firms. Fairchild's share of the initial capital investment of between \$75 million and \$100 million will be about 25 percent, with Saab-Scania picking up the remainder. Details of the project are still limited, officials say.

A Congressional panel will begin on March 7 its long-expected investigation of automobile and light-truck imports and the serious economic problems facing the domestic auto industry and its suppliers. Although the House Ways and Means subcommittee on international trade has jurisdiction over legislation to restrict car imports from Japan or other countries and the United Auto Workers union is busily drafting proposals to accomplish this, the congressional inquiry, at least in its early stages, is expected to be a fact-finding investigation. Carter administration trade-policy officials are nevertheless apprehensive that members of Congress will demand action on legislation to restrict imports through quotas or by requiring a certain percentage of "U.S. content" for cars sold in the U.S.

Function Continues
And the analysts think that, in the future, investors may become less and less willing to make long-term commitments, thus forcing borrowers to issue shorter-term bonds.

Proposes Private Market for SDRs

Study Group Says IMF Could Use Help

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)—Central bankers and the International Monetary Fund could use some help from commercial bankers in achieving an "orderly reduction" of the reserve role of the dollar.

This is the gist of a report on the IMF's proposed substitution account, which would allow central banks around the world to exchange unwanted dollar balances for Special Drawing Rights without disturbing foreign exchange markets.

The report was prepared by the "Group of 30," a study group sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and composed of present and past monetary officials as well as some high-level private bankers and academics.

At a news conference here today, Johannes Witteveen, the former IMF managing director who serves as chairman of the Group of 30, said that a long-term diversification of central bank dollar reserves seems inevitable. He said that the proposed substitution account would make an important contribution to stability of exchange rates and the further evolution of the international monetary system by providing an "attractive and realistic investment" for central banks wishing to reduce their dollar balances.

However, a possible hitch with the substitution account proposals is that the SDRs are not automatically convertible into currencies or other assets. Mr. Witteveen said that private bankers could play a role making the SDR attractive by providing a market for them.

Mr. Witteveen explained that once SDRs are issued for dollar balances held by central banks, the SDRs should remain permanently in circulation unless unforeseeable events occur. However, the IMF is not obliged to purchase SDRs except under certain conditions. For instance, if the country selling SDRs can establish that it has a chronic balance of payments deficit, then the IMF would normally have to provide convertible currencies, Mr. Witteveen said.

Moreover, central banks have quotas on the amount of SDRs they are obliged to accept. In principle, transactions among central banks in SDRs are done through negotiation.

However, if the SDR is not readily convertible, its virtue of providing some protection against currency risks might not be sufficiently appealing to get widespread acceptance among central banks, Mr. Witteveen indicated.

The SDR has an official exchange rate, which is published daily by the IMF. This exchange rate is equal to the market value of fixed amounts of the 16 constituent currencies. By owning SDRs, central banks in theory spread their currency risks and avoid the perils of holding dollars or any other single currency.

Ver, the virtue of spreading the exchange rate risk may not be sufficient to much unless the SDR can easily be converted. Mr. Witteveen said that private bankers should be encouraged to provide a market for SDRs. "A private role for SDR claims is important because we feel this is the best way to ensure that it is liquid," he said.

Geoffrey Bell, a director of Schroders International and executive secretary of the Group of 30, pointed out that commercial banks are already providing deposit and loan facilities in SDRs. He argued that if central banks expand their use of SDRs by exchanging dollars, the private SDR market would grow to meet the demand.

IMF Approves Loan, Drawdown To Aid Turkey
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund today approved a new \$93.8-million loan to Turkey and cleared the way for the Turkish government to draw about \$110 million against a standby loan that was authorized in July 1979, informed sources said.

The IMF actions, to be announced later, came after IMF executive directors held a closed-door session today to review Turkey's serious economic difficulties and the steps that the Turkish government has taken to try to correct them.

Informed sources said that the new \$93.8-million loan, which can be drawn immediately by Turkey, will help offset a decline in the country's export earnings.

The other financial assistance to Turkey represents the second installment on a \$326-million standby credit that the IMF approved last July. Turkey had drawn about \$92 million against that credit last summer, but the change in the Turkish government and other developments had delayed further drawings against the 1979 loan that were scheduled for late last year.

It is expected that Turkey will be able to draw the remainder of the 1979 loan — or about \$134 million — prior to next July 18 when the standby credit arrangement would expire.

Foreign Assets In U.S. Decline
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—Foreign official assets in the United States fell \$1 billion in the fourth quarter after a \$5.4-billion increase in the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said that substantial dollar intervention-sales to limit depreciation of the yen in the fourth quarter more than offset increased dollar placements by OPEC members and dollar purchases by European authorities.

For 1979, foreign official assets in the U.S. fell \$15.1 billion after a \$31-billion rise in 1978.

The decline in foreign official assets for the fourth quarter was marked by net sales of \$5.77 billion in Treasury securities, compared with a \$5.03-billion rise in the third quarter while U.S. bank liabilities to foreign official institutions rose \$4.23 billion after a \$100-million decline.

Analysts Say Golden Days Are Over

Bonds Fall Into Volatile Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ)—As the plunge in bond prices lifts yields to record levels of about 12.5 percent on Treasury bonds and 13.6 percent on top-quality telephone debentures, analysts predict that the golden days when bondholders were protected from the gyrations of stock prices are over, at least for the foreseeable future.

What they see, instead, is a bond market growing increasingly volatile, with prices falling and rising more rapidly and investors facing more chances for big losses and big gains. Although the investor who simply holds a bond to maturity will safely ride out such storms.

As a result of the inflation fears and the price volatility, market analysts say, some big institutional investors already are avoiding bonds and instead are putting more of their new funds into short-term debt instruments and stocks, which currently are viewed as a better hedge against inflation.

Function Continues
And the analysts think that, in the future, investors may become less and less willing to make long-term commitments, thus forcing borrowers to issue shorter-term bonds.

Despite the recent battering, the bond market continues to function, of course, and hundreds of millions of dollars change hands daily. And regardless of its weakened condition, the bond market this year alone will be relied upon to provide new capital of about \$96.5 billion for the government, \$27 billion for states and cities, and \$43 billion for U.S. corporations and foreign borrowers, all for periods of more than one year, says Henry Kaufman, partner and chief economist at Salomon Brothers.

Indeed, a minority of credit-market analysts are bullish about future price trends in the bond market. They even are cheered by the Federal Reserve's increase in its discount rate, its fee on loans to member banks, to a record 13 percent last Friday from 12 percent. They predict that the free-fall drop in bond prices has almost ended and that prices will rise as an anticipated recession cuts loan demand.

Behind the carnage in the bond market, Mr. Kaufman says, was "the realization by investors that the current high rate of inflation would probably persist and even accelerate" this year, and that there were no effective policies in place to deal with the problem.

If inflation is not curbed, it spells more trouble for bondholders, who can not protect themselves against it. "Bonds become untouchable in this environment, and investors pull back into the short-term end of the market, or tangibles," such as gold or stocks, says David Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

Some big institutional investors have even been selling bonds and using the proceeds and new money to buy stocks.

But some analysts are disturbed by the tendency of some investors to buy stocks, not because they expect a business boom, but as a hedge against inflation. Although many of the worried investors concede that stocks have long been undervalued, they doubt whether such a motive for buying equities can sustain a rally for very long.

Peter Christensen, a Smith Barney analyst, contends: "For stocks to serve as an inflation hedge, corporations must maintain strong gains in profits and steady growth in dividends." Mr. Christensen said he suspects that this will not continue.

As bond yields have risen and as the increase in stock prices has cut stock yields, the spread between the two kinds of investment returns has widened to an unusual degree. Mr. Christensen notes that Barron's index of "best-grade bonds" now yields 5.4 percentage points more than the Dow Jones industrial average — in contrast to an average spread of 3.7 percentage points during the 1970s. Some analysts wonder whether the much higher yields on fixed-income securities will not inevitably begin to pull investors back into bonds.

However, some investors still wonder whether today's lofty bond yields will permit them to keep pace with inflation. Over time, long-term bonds have to have some kind of positive interest rate, where return exceeds inflation, in order to attract investors, says Robert Roosa, a partner in Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. Compared with the consumer price index's 13.3-percent rise last year, bond yields still have a long climb ahead.

Prices on Big Board Fall

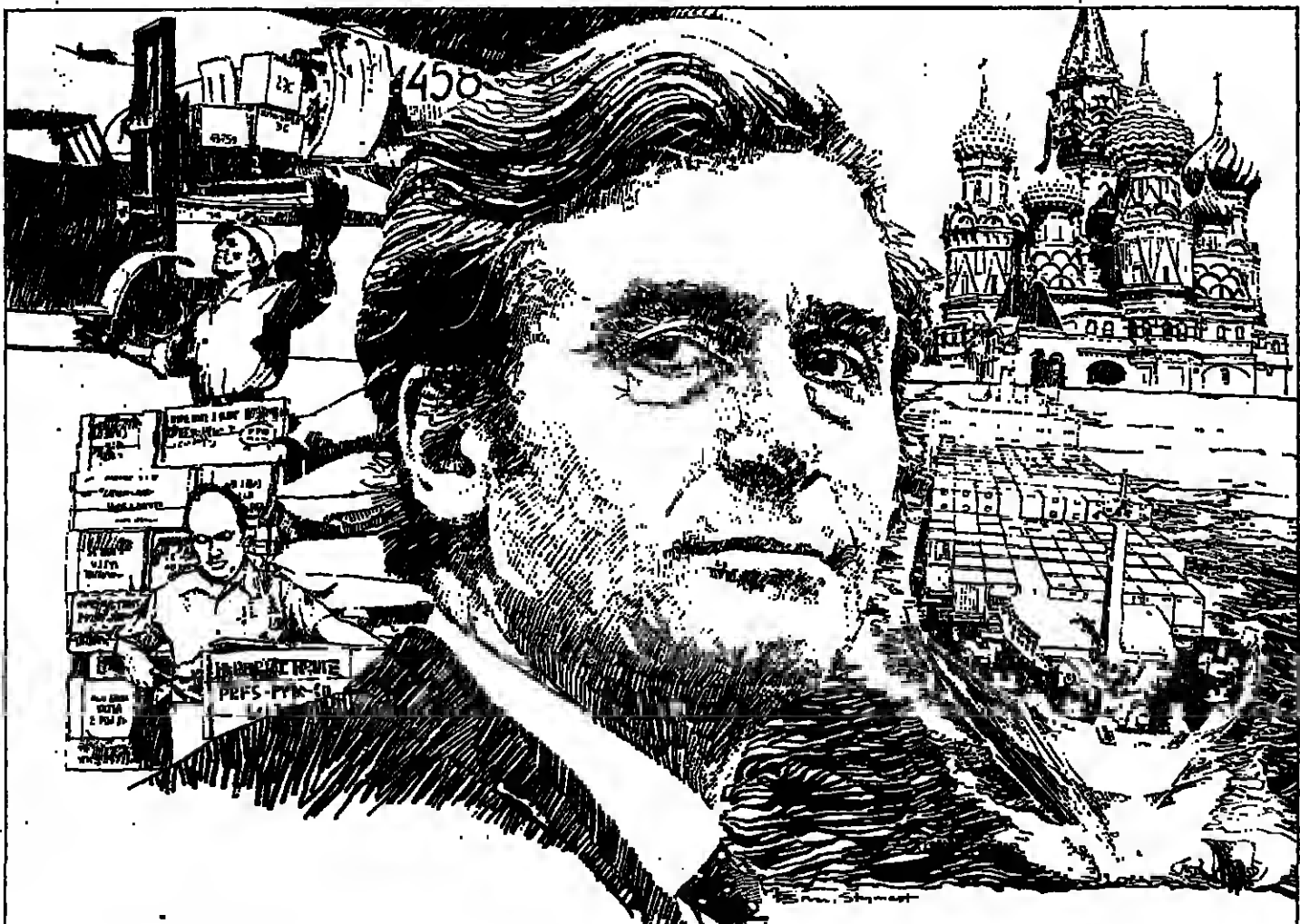
From Agency Dispatches

man Jody Powell said President Carter's advisers were not considering economic controls to combat inflation.

The retreat on Wall Street carried steel, copper, aluminum, defense, computer, office equipment, retail, consumer goods, drug, banking and chemical shares lower; gold, silver, utility and rail issues gained.

In other business developments, National Steel Corp. said it increased prices on products comprising about 75 percent of its shipments by an average of 5 percent or 1 cent a pound.

Companies that raised quarterly dividends included Pacific Gas and Electric to 65 cents a share, Schlumberger Ltd. to 33, Pittsburgh National to 70, Southland Royalty to 30, Central Penn National to 30, First Tulsa Bancorp. to 37 1/2, Ohio Casualty to 44, Kollmorgen to 10, Joslyn Manufacturing to 37, United Energy Resources to 76, Excelsior Income Shares to 42, Means Services to 35, Nordstrom to 9, Greyhound to 30, Baldor Electric to 6, Greyhound to 30, Pacific Scientific to 12 1/2, and Rosario Resources to 50.



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[illegible]

Flash...Paris Bourse									
FEB. 21, 1980									
COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PREC. Feb. 21	HIGH-LOW JAN.-MID.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHL. -7% FEB. 78	SRES. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUTQUES.....	Construct.	985 - 412	864	850 - 811	7	4.9	30.34c - 83.50c 123.48c	-600	Capital increased by free issue of one new share for four as of Dec. 18.
BSN GERVAYS DANONE.....	Glass food	1070 - 451.50	1030	1024 - 1012	52	2.9	20.12c - 60.4c 19.49c	2,332	Acquisition of 97% of Brommerie Anglo-Belge.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	168.80 - 122	149	155 - 149.80	9	5.7	34.40c - 145.1c 16.80c	1,672	Drogue & TP subsidiary obtains part of 1,200 MF contracts in Iraq.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	177 - 126.80	161.50	160 - 160	9	5.3	14.08c - 15.90c 17.55c	5,768	CCI (Swiss) SA acquires Trendbank Bank of Lucerne and Zurich [Switzerland].
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy ind.	87.50 - 52	66.50	68.40 - 64	—	—	-5.55c - — - —	-3,684	Russell company turnover for first 9 months FY = 4,434 MF (+3.5%).
ELF-AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	1540 - 445	1540	1501 - 1460	19	12	55.65c - 97.00c 83.00c	17,729	Saggers - 78-79 net dividend of Fr. 6.30 to be paid December 28.
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	367 - 303	343	338 - 337	4	3.8	54.30c - 69.50c 81.49c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, 79 = 20.56 MF.
IMETAL.....	Mining	119 - 52	115	119 - 110.30	25	3.3	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld 79 turnover = \$493,530 (+18%) net profit = \$23,070,000 (+20%).
MATRA.....	Electronic	9570 - 4899	9310	9300 - 9130	16	10	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Rensat company 79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 2,284 MF vs. 2,207 MF in 78 (+28.4%).
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverage	600 - 432.50	540	550 - 540	16	19	12.71c - 20.80c 33.06c	3,158	Net advance dividend of Fr. 6 (+30%) to be paid as from February 4.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	481 - 248	258	271 - 262	9	5.2	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,212	1st semi. 79 net profit Peugeot cars = 92 MF. Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
RAFFINAGE (Ch. Fr.).....	Petrol	229 - 70.20	221.30	223.50 - 219	—	3.2	— — — —	-5,450	1st semi. 79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 107,328 MF vs. 9,176 MF in 78 (-17%).
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	567 - 414	431	430 - 428	10	4.6	47.85c - 44.25c - 41.73c	926	Group control turnover as of Nov. 30, 79 = 3,344 MF (+15.3%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	136.50	138 - 136.50	11	5.1	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	East Europe should represent 12% of total exports for 1979.
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	375.50 - 289.70	380	373.20 - 368.70	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco 79 dividend of FL 9 to be proposed to shareholders meeting.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1960 - 950	1030	1040 - 1018	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	-310	Consolidated turnover for half of business year 79-80 = 43,735 MF (+19.2%).
THOMSON-BRANDT.....	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	231.50	228.50 - 226.80	11	4.7	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	79 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 59,712 MF vs. 22,848 MF in 78 (+31%).

[b] Tax credit not included. c. Consolidated. (Continued on Page 13)

continued on Page 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
	8 1/4-8 1/2	3 1/4-3 1/2	17 1/2-18
	0 1/4-0 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	10 1/2-18 1/2
3/16	0 1/4-9	5 1/4-5 1/2	18 1/2-18 1/2
16/16	9-9 1/2	5 1/2-5 1/2	17 1/2-10 1/2
	9-9 1/2	5 1/2-5 1/2	17 1/2-17 1/2

SWITZERLAND:

R.....	SF 96.25	(j) United Arab Em. Fund.....	\$
" " " "	SF 80.00	(k) United Can. Inv. Fund.....	\$
" " " "	SF 72.00	(m) Unit Int'l Bond Fd.....	\$
" " " "	SF 63.00	(w) Western Growth Fund.....	\$
BR SF 90.00		(x) World Equity Grnt. Fnd....	\$
" " " "	SF 146.50	(z) Worldwide Value Ltd.....	\$
CH SF 99.75		(w) Worldwide Cap. Inv. Fund..	\$
" " " "	SF 100.00	(y) worldwide Special	\$
D... .. SF 40.00			
FR SF 69.00			
UK Sh... SF 35.50			
US ES ... SF 85.75			

CENT.Frankfurt

DM 26.30	DM - Deutsche Markt: = Exp.
DM 14.50	- News; N.A. = Nord-Amerika
DM 45.80	gust. Frankf. = Lust. Luxemburg
DM 45.80	S.F. = Swiss Francs; + Offer p.
DM 45.80	Ashed; b = Bid C/P or P/V = Price
DM 45.80	with S/B = Short Sell; : = Exch
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Zurich	649.50	662.50	+52.50
Paris (125 kilo)	642.20	639.75	+4.45

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

BICC	1.74	Aalsuisse	1.38
Boots	1.82	Buehrle	2.88
Bower	1.77	B. Boveri	1.95
B&A Ind.	2.36	C. G. Gely	2.48
BQC Int'l	0.50	C. Suisse	1.28
Brit. Pet.	4.04	Fisher	8.00
Burmah	0.59	Hoffmann	3.50
Chartered	1.75	Neale	4.00
Cadbury S.C.	0.33	Sondex	4.00
Consolid. Fds	2.14	St. B. Suisse	4.00
Continental	0.74	Sutner	2.82
De Beer D	\$11.76	U.S. Suisse	3.75
Distributors	1.94	SBC Index	367.5
Dunlop	0.70	Previous	367.78
Free Off. Gd	60.00		
GEAC	3.80		
GN	2.49		
Gotha Gd	2.44		
Guin. S.	3.86		

Asahi Glass	355	Mitsubishi Chem.
Canon	651	Mitsubishi Corp.
Dai Nip. Print	534	Mitsubishi Elec
Fuji Bank	411	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	510	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	259	Nippon Elec.
Isuzu Motor	408	Nippon Steel

ECS 574-7	64%	65%	Unilever	
EdF 94-86	82	83	Unifon 776	
EIB 5-84	80	81	Unisat 9-84	
EIB 9-84	66	67	Unisat 2-85	
EIB 9-84 (Nov.)	82	83	Wpogen	
Eurofimo 872-83	85%	86%	Warner	
EDC 94-84	84%	85%		
Finland 94-86	80%	81%		
Genstar 10-89	76%	77%		
GMAC 94-86	79%	80%		
Gottverlener 94-87	73%	73%		
GTE 94-86	82%	83%		
GTE 94-87	75%	76%		
GulfWest 94-84	80	82		
Hanna Oil 94-86	84	86		
Hudson Bay 10-84	74%	75%		
ISE Cond 4-87	88	90		
I T 712-89	74%	75%		

21%	14%	TWC pf	2	14.	6
17	12%	TWC pf	1.90	16.	52
32%	20%	TWC pf	2.66	12.	20
20%	16	Transm	1.12	6.5	5 329
21%	15%	Transinc	2.04	13.	32
48%	23	Transco	1.24	2.8	15 350
58% ₂	50%	Transco pf	3.87	5.4	80

67	76 1/4	77 1/4	Sherry 414-88	105 1/4
67	83	84	Scullb 414-87	75 1/4
74	76	78	Texaco 414-88	90
82 1/2	82 1/2	72	Texas 715-93	72
17	73	71	Thys 614-88	123
14	83 1/2	74	UBS 5-87	90 1/2
			Warb 414-87	91 1/2
			Worm Lamb 414-87	64 1/2
			Worm Lamb 414-88	64 1/2
			Xerox 5-88	68 1/2
Convertible Bonds				
17	67 1/2	69 1/2		
17	72	84		
91	92	94		
92	92	94		
92	98 1/2	101		
	98 1/2	99 1/4		
	85 1/2	87 1/2		
	72	75		
Bondtrade Index				
Bask Dec. 71 1964 - 100				
			Wed.	57.835
			Thursday	58.248
			Previous	

14 1/2	14 1/2	- 3/8
12 1/4	12 1/4	- 1/4
21 1/8	21 1/8	+ 1/8
17 1/8	17 1/8	- 1/4
15 1/4	15 1/4	- 1/4
43 1/4	44	+ 1 1/8
56 1/2	57	+ 3/4

Ferrier Lullin & Co.
Société Anonyme
15, rue Pissot, CH-1211 GENEVE
Switzerland

Eric Heiden Captures 4th Gold Medal; Wenzel Takes Women's Giant Slalom

Eppler Skis To Silver

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein today won the gold medal in the Olympic women's giant slalom ski race.

Wenzel, who won the silver medal in the downhill four days ago, finished ahead of Irene Eppler of West Germany and 19-year-old Perrine Pelen of France, who skied one of the greatest races of her life to win the bronze.

It was Liechtenstein's first gold medal in Olympic Alpine competition although Wenzel also won a bronze in the slalom at Innsbruck in 1976 and her younger brother, Andreas, took the silver in the men's giant slalom two days ago.

Christin Cooper was the top American finisher, taking seventh place.

The women skied on a track hardened with chemicals to prevent it from deteriorating in the above-freezing temperatures.

Wenzel's aggregate winning time for yesterday's first heat and today's decisive second run was 2 minutes 41.66 seconds, 46 hundredths of a second better than Eppler's combined time of 2:42.12 and 75 hundredths better than Pelen's 2:42.41.

The track today was 1,231 meters — 64 meters longer than in the first heat but with the same 50 gates. The vertical drop of 364 meters was also the same.

Error-Free Race

Wenzel had clocked the fastest time in the first heat but was second fastest in the second run behind Pelen, who moved up from the sixth position into third. She won with a second run of 1:26.96, three hundredths of a second quicker than Wenzel.

"I didn't make one mistake but I had many problems on the track, particularly at the top where it was very hard and the turns were as tight as in a special slalom," Wenzel said. "I wasn't counting for sure on a gold medal and would have been more than happy with any medal."

Eppler, who at 23 is the same age as Wenzel, was in second place after the first heat and held on to that spot with a second run of 1:27.37. Erika Hesse, a 17-year-old Swiss racer, had been fourth yesterday, but tumbled during the deciding second heat.

Pelen's extraordinary performance in the second heat was just good enough to edge out her teammate, Fabienne Serrat, by one hundredth of a second.

Pelen almost fell halfway down the track but regained her composure without missing a gate. "It's the happiest day in my life," she said at the finish, wiping the tears with her ski glove.

This is the fourth time in big races I have been behind her, she said, sobbing, "and I don't like it."

Pelen, from Grenoble, seemed embarrassed by the situation. "It's very difficult when there is such a small difference," she said. "It's especially bad because she's my teammate, and it happens often."

Christa Kinshofer of West Germany had been in third place after the first heat but the 19-year-old faded in the second run to take fifth overall.

"I made so many mistakes," she said. "Of course, I'm not exactly overjoyed at missing a medal but it's not as tragic as all that."

Cooper, who was clocked in 2:44.71, had predicted that she would move up from her ninth place finish yesterday.

"I knew I'd move up today," she said, "but only two places is not very much of an improvement."

"I knew I had to have a really spectacular run today. But sometimes too much aggressive works against you if you're not riding a flat ski each time you come out of a curve."

"I didn't ski with the finesse and stability today that the top racers had. I didn't make any major mistakes. I just didn't attack the course the way I had to."



Hanni Wenzel is hoisted by Perrine Pelen (left) and Irene Eppler after winning the gold medal in women's giant slalom ski race. Eppler won the silver medal; Pelen captured the bronze.

U.S. Speed Skater Ties Winter Olympic Record

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 — Eric Heiden, surviving a slip in the second lap, won the men's 1,500-meter speed skating race today for his record-tying fourth gold medal of the Winter Games.

Heiden's time was 1 minute 55.44 seconds, an Olympic record and just slightly off the world record of 1:55.18 set by Jan-Egil Storholt of Norway in 1977. Kai Arne Stenshemmet of Norway won the silver medal in 1:56.81. Terje Andersen of Norway captured the bronze in 1:56.92.

With the victory, Heiden became only the second athlete to win four gold medals in a single Winter Olympics. Lidia Skoblikova of the Soviet Union, also a speed skater, won four gold medals in 1984. Mark Spitz, the U.S. swimmer, holds the Olympic gold medal record with the seven he won in the Summer Games in 1972.

Chance for Fifth

Heiden will skate for his fifth gold medal in the 10,000 meters on Saturday.

He started today in the fourth of

20 pairings and was opposed by Stenshemmet. For the first third of the race, which was run in a misting rain, Heiden appeared as if he would leave the Norwegian far behind but he slipped coming out of a turn on a portion of the track that goes bad in warmer weather.

Heiden's hand nearly touched the ice but he righted himself. Cheered on by a chanting, flag-waving crowd, the 21-year-old Heiden finished well ahead of his opponent today.

Stenshemmet also won the silver medal in the 5,000 behind Heiden.

Rut Suspected

"I think there's a rut in the ice," Heiden said of the near-fall. "I came pretty close to falling. It didn't sit in my mind too long. 'Right now I feel pretty good,' he continued. 'I was tired after the 5,000 and I didn't feel I skated my best in the 1,000. Today's race wasn't as hard as I expected it to be. I'd like to skate after or be paired with Tom Erik Oxholm.'"

Oxholm, a Norwegian, won the bronze medal in the 5,000 meters. The competition today was delayed for about 40 minutes after 10 pairings so that the ice could be resurfaced.

Anxious Heiden fans — many of them girls and young women — waited eight hours to watch Gastan Boucher of Canada, the only remaining athlete given a chance to overtake him.

They need not have worried. Boucher never competed seriously and finished 15th.

The speed skaters have accounted for the seven medals the U.S. team has won so far, with four for Heiden, two for Leah Poulos Mueller and one for Heiden's sister, Beth. "I'm glad I skated when I did," Heiden said. "I don't know exactly how bad it got after they resurfaced."

"It doesn't matter whether I win or lose. I just want to go out and skate my best. I want to stay just the way I am," said Heiden, who plans to become a doctor. "I don't want anyone to stick me up on a pedestal or anything like that. That would really bum me out. I'd just like to be Eric Heiden."

Breakfast of Champions

Heiden, when asked what he ate for breakfast, replied: "Three bowls of Kellogg's Corn Flakes and two pieces of raisin bread."

That prompted reporters to question whether he might be endorsing that cereal hereafter.

Heiden, who has an agent, did not answer the question directly, but replied: "I hope I can stay away from that sort of stuff. I don't want to sell myself like that."

Unlike his sister, who said she failed to handle the pressure on her to do well in the Olympics, Heiden said he felt little pressure.

"There was pressure from myself because I wanted to skate well," he said. "From the public and the press it wasn't too bad."

'Only' One and 'Only' a Bronze

Beth Heiden Weeps at a Medal

By Dave Anderson

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — For anyone else, winning an Olympic bronze medal would have been a delicious moment. But for Beth Heiden, it was sweet and sour.

Sweet that she had finally won a medal, sour that somehow she was still a failure, that just because she is Eric Heiden's little sister, people who don't know much about speed skating had expected her to win gold and silver medals.

After all, her brother has won four gold medals and might win five. But until she finished third in her last race of the Winter Olympics, the women's 3,000 meters, she had been seventh, eighth and fifth. And even her bronze medal could not deter the tears of torment that finally trickled down her face yesterday.

"What soured you," she was asked gently, "on the Olympics?" "It got in the way of my family. That really made me mad."

Long Time Coming

Suddenly the tears came, the tears that had been in her face throughout the post-race inquiry in the Lake Placid High School auditorium. Quickly, the 3-foot 1-inch, 95-pound little sister pulled her blue ski cap over her eyes and fled under the wing of Terry McDermott, the one-time Olympic gold-medalist speed skater. But those tears had been building up for more than six months.

"If I could've changed my last name last June," little Beth said Monday, "I would have."

Her torment began when her brother and she suddenly were pre-Olympic celebrities. "Well, after Eric and I came home last spring from the world championships," she had confessed, "there was a lot of press calling us. It got to be a real bother. I started thinking, is the sport worth it. The press wanted us to do this, do that. Some charitable groups wanted us to do things and that's all right. But if you did all those things, you'd never have time to skate or train."

Some people thrive on publicity. Others consider it an intrusion on the privacy. And until the Olympics approached, the Heidens had been a private family.

The father, Jack, an orthopedic surgeon, and the mother, Nancy, preferred to maintain that privacy of their two children who were world champion speed skaters.

But in speed skating, a world championship is based on overall performance in several races rather than individual races. Eric is good enough to win all the individual races, but Beth's title was earned on versatility.

"Before the Olympics began," a confidante of Beth said, "she told me that she was hoping to win one medal — a bronze in the 3,000 meters."

That's exactly what she did win. But after the race yesterday, the gold medalist, Bjørns Eva Jensen of Norway, mentioned that little Beth no longer had the "fighting spirit" that marked her performance last year. And when little Beth was asked about that later, she nodded.

"I agree with her," little Beth said. "I don't have the same fighting spirit. I like to skate for myself and this year I feel like I have to skate for the press — the hell with you guys."

Sure, the press and the television people have put some pressure on her. But so, perhaps even more so, had her brother's excellence. If Beth had another last name and lived

down the street from Eric Heiden in Madison, Wis., she would not have been caught up in the Heiden syndrome. Surely she would not have been on the cover of a recent issue of Time magazine with him. The psychology of that cover seems to have seeped into her psyche. When she was asked if people had expected too much of her, she said:

"I think some people saw Eric and me on the cover of Time and thought we were going to win all the medals. But we're not competing at the same level."

Other Talents

The coaches and the other members of the U.S. speed skating team knew that, especially her brother. During yesterday's race, Eric Heiden sat on the snow near the skaters' entrance to the 400-meter oval and quietly watched his sister compete. And later he talked about why she did not win the gold medal or a silver medal, only yesterday's bronze medal.

"Beth has been using her talent for other things, like bike racing," he said. "The talent I have has been going just to skating. And she works as hard as I do physically."

but technically she should work more. If she improves her technique, she could do better."

Another problem for Beth in the Winter Olympics has been a damaged ankle that limited her training. She described it as an ailing Achilles tendon that was "nothing major" but it prevented her from jogging — which is one way a speed skater develops stamina. Not that Beth wants to retire. Before returning to the University of Wisconsin to complete her civil engineering degree, she hopes to compete in some European speed skating competition during the next few weeks.

"I'd like to go over to Europe and skate some more," she said, "if I can find a sponsor."

Perhaps her brother, Eric, with all those endorsements and commercials awaiting him, should sponsor her. Or perhaps an Olympic idealist should underwrite her expenses. When she was asked if she thought she might have overextended herself by competing in all four women's races, she smiled.

"You probably heard that slogan about participation is more important," Beth Heiden said. "Well, I believe in it."



Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega.

The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now — after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal — now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infalibly.

Accuracy, reliability, confidence — they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.



Goalie of the Soviet Olympic hockey team dives over his goaltender, Vladislav Tretiak, in an attempt to stop a shot by Bradley Pirlie of Canada (extreme left). The Soviet Union won, 6-4.

Sweden, U.S., Finland Join Russia in Hockey Playoff

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 — Aleksandr Golikov scored in the third period last night, putting Sweden in the Soviet Union rallied to a 6-4, in hockey at the Olympics.

The story raised the Soviet team to 5-0, clinching first division and a berth in the playoff.

In the day, Sweden beat Latvia, 4-3, putting Sweden in the United States, which Germany, 4-2, into the final. The Czechs are out of contention for a medal for the first time since 1960.

S. team will meet the Soviet Union in the first semifinal round tomorrow. Sweden will play Finland, beat the Netherlands, 10-1, to take second place in Division — in the second

Sunday, the U.S. team meets Finland and the Russians take on the Swedes. It is a mini-round-robin competition with the game already played against the team in the same division counting in the final standings.

Czechoslovakia and Canada, which finished third in the Red Division, meet in a consolation game for fifth place tomorrow.

If the Americans lose to the Russians but beat Finland, they are assured of no less than a bronze medal.

Way Back When

The Soviet team has not lost an Olympic hockey game since 1968 nor an Olympic hockey championship since 1960, but the Canadians looked last night as if they might pull off an upset.

With the Canadians holding a 3-2 lead early in the third period, Golikov grabbed a deflected slapshot and slipped the puck into the corner of the net past goalie Paul Pageau to tie the score.

Following the faceoff at center ice, Golikov crossed in front and drilled a 10-footer past Pageau to put the Russians ahead for the first time in the game.

But Canada, playing in its first Olympics since 1968, bounced back to tie the game when forward Dan

D'Alvise stole a Soviet pass and shot the puck past Vladislav Tretiak, the star Soviet goalie.

The Russians, constantly booed by the crowd, then put the game away. Boris Mikhailov scored what proved to be the game-winning off a goalmouth scramble and Golikov then completed his hat trick at 16:51.

Rally by U.S. Team

In the U.S.-West German game, Rob McClanahan scored two goals to lift the United States to a 4-2 victory and a 4-0-1 final, first-round record, the same as Sweden's. But the Swedes, on the basis of a wider goal differential, won the division.

The West Germans, who knocked the Americans out of a 1976 bronze medal at Innsbruck with a 4-1 tournament-ending defeat, took advantage of shaky goaltending by Jim Craig to take a 3-0 lead after the first period. But the Americans then rallied as Craig stopped all further shots.

In the Sweden-Czechoslovakia game, Matt Naeslund scored a goal and added three assists and goalie Pelle Lindbergh stopped 41 shots for the winners. In the Finland-Netherlands game, Jukka Porri and Jari Kurri each scored two goals to lead Finland into the championship round.

Lake Placid Finds Games No Way to Get Rich Quick

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Lake Placid staged the Olympic Winter Games for fun and profit, but many residents say that so far they have not had much fun or made much profit.

With the Games in the middle of their second and final week, Matthew Clark, the town clerk, acknowledged:

"Many people are counting down the days until the Games end in the same way they counted down the days before they opened. Not everybody is doing that, of course, but a lot are."

The Olympic transportation plan bans all but a limited number of cars from the streets in and around Lake Placid, and most residents, like most spectators, must depend on the shuttle bus system that has been confused and delayed.

As for the business people in town, Edward Wybrick, the president of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, said that Olympic business "varies from moderate to very

good — but it isn't meeting anybody's great expectations."

Even Lake Placid's restaurants, which had been expected to do an especially profitable business when the big crowds came to town, are not so busy as the owners had hoped. The big crowds may come to town, but they are not staying.

One of the restaurants on Main Street, the Woodshed, prepared for the Olympic crowds by demanding a \$5-a-person reservation for a \$30-a-person meal. Now it is charging \$25 a person, and no one is mentioning a deposit. The Holiday Harbor restaurant, on the far side of the village's Mirror Lake, had been offering an Olympic buffet lunch for \$15 a person, but now that lunch is only \$6.95.

Cooper, who was clocked in 2:44.71, had predicted that she would move up from her ninth place finish yesterday.

"I knew I'd move up today," she said, "but only two places is not very much of an improvement."

"I knew I had to have a really spectacular run today. But sometimes too much aggressive works against you if you're not riding a flat ski each time you come out of a curve."

"I didn't ski with the finesse and stability today that the top racers had. I didn't make any major mistakes. I just didn't attack the course the way I had to."

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"I agree with her," little Beth said. "I don't have the same fighting spirit. I like to skate for myself and this year I feel like I have to skate for the press — the hell with you guys."

Sure, the press and the television people have put some pressure on her. But so, perhaps even more so, had her brother's excellence. If Beth had another last name and lived

down the street from Eric Heiden in Madison, Wis., she would not have been caught up in the Heiden syndrome. Surely she would not have been on the cover of a recent issue of Time magazine with him. The psychology of that cover seems to have seeped into her psyche. When she was asked if people had expected too much of her, she said:

Olympic Hockey

TOURNAMENT STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
1. Soviet Union	5	0	0	10	21	11
2. Sweden	4	0	1	9	25	10
3. Czechoslovakia	3	2	0	6	26	18
4. Finland	2	3	1	5	23	22
5. West Germany	1	4	1	3	14	42
6. Netherlands	0	5	1	1	17	76

Blue Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
1. U.S.	4	0	1	9	26	7
2. East Germany	4	0	1	9	24	15
3. Canada	3	2	0	6	21	30
4. Japan	1	3	1	3	13	29
5. Norway	0	4	1	1	7	34

Wednesday's Results

Event	Time	Score
U.S. 3.0	1:58.81	1-0
West Germany 3.0	1:58.81	1-0
Finland 3.0	1:58.81	1-0
U.S. 3.0	1:58.81	1-0
U.S. 3.0	1:58.81	1-0

Olympics Results

Skating

NS 1,500-METER RACE

Rank	Name	Time
1	Eric Heiden (U.S.)	1:55.44
2	Bjørns Eva Jensen (Norway)	1:56.81
3	Terje Andersen (Norway)	1:56.92
4	Leah Poulos Mueller (U.S.)	1:57.14
5	Christa Kinshofer (West Germany)	1:57.37
6	Erika Hesse (Switzerland)	1:57.50
7	Christin Cooper (U.S.)	1:58.18
8	Barbara Petzold (East Germany)	1:58.25
9	Barbara Petzold (East Germany)	1:58.25
10	Barbara Petzold (East Germany)	1:58.25

Country

NS 4x5-KILOMETER RACE

Rank	Team	Time
1	East Germany	16:42.19
2	U.S.	16:42.19
3	West Germany	16:42.19
4	Canada	16:42.19
5	Finland	16:42.19
6	Netherlands	16:42.19
7	Sweden	16:42.19
8	Czechoslovakia	16:42.19
9	Soviet Union	16:42.19
10	Japan	16:42.19

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More Sports On Page 15

East Germany Is Upset Victor in Relay

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — East Germany, getting increasingly stronger performances from each of its four skiers, led from the start today to shock the favored Soviet Union and win the women's 4 x 5-kilometer cross-country relay at the Winter Olympics.

The victory was East Germany's second in the women's cross-country racing. Barbara Petzold

The Bradbury Chronicles

'I Think I'm the Luckiest Writer I've Ever Known'



Writer Bradbury in the clutter of his office.

By Cynthia Gorney

LOS ANGELES (WP) — A great red stuffed Bullwinkle, legs crossed coyly in an armchair, sits stately in the front room, which is dark. Right down the street, blindingly rich and pretty people are striding in and out of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, but in here it feels sort of Sam Spade, seedy wood-paneled cool.

On the floor and shelves are precarious piles of Angora Redbook, Stanford French Review, The History of Don Quixote, Mickey Mouse Pupperforms 31, Worlds Beyond, Playboy, a King Kong Play Set, stuffed green dinosaurs, (moving inside to the inner room) Scooby atop a doghouse, Sylvester the Cat atop an ice cream cone, a Buck Rogers duster, a blue plastic ping-pong ball gun, assorted robots, a plastic rocket ship, a stuffed rabbit and a telephone disguised as Mickey Mouse.

On weekday mornings, if we are to believe his own ebullient self-description, Ray Bradbury enters this office so beset by ideas that he can barely make his way to the typewriter before his fingers begin to move. He comes in, in a white shirt, a sweater, what ever fall onto his body when he got out of bed; he sits before the big electric keyboard; he taps out phrases, clauses, word associations. "This attic where the meadow greens," He tapped out those words a while ago when he was fishing for a title for his new book of poetry, "What the hell," Bradbury says he said to himself, "do they mean?" He thought maybe it was more poetry, so he made a poem around them. It took him 10 minutes.

"Beautiful!" he says. "It was a beautiful poem! And I didn't change a word in it! Called my publisher and editor and read it to him, and he said 'My God, when did you do that?' I said, 'I just finished it.' He said, 'That's the poem, that's the title poem!' So that's the way I work. Ideas suddenly ask to be born."

Phobias

He does not drive a car. He has never flown in an airplane. He believes automobiles to be monstrous inventions, clogging and fouling streets, and he does not fly because he is afraid of falling out of the sky. He is also afraid of the dark. He used to be afraid of girls, but he thinks he has gotten over that. When he lectures away from home he takes trains or

boats; in Los Angeles, where he is believed to be the only physically sound human being over the age of 16 who does not know how to drive, he rides his bicycle, or walks, or accepts lifts or summons taxis.

Having made a private literary trademark of the shadowy month of October, and having breathed life for more than a million readers into the gentle Illinois setting of his novel "Dandelion Wine," Ray Bradbury lives in a big strange city where there is no small-town circus and there are no autumn leaves.

"I can make it," Bradbury says. "Wherever I am."

For the lucky ones Ray Bradbury comes by surprise, stuck in the midst of some ninth-grade literature text just at that awful time around age 14 when the world contracts one day and expands the next or seems sometimes to be doing both at once.

"I fell in love with Tazman, and Buck Rogers, and Jules Verne when I was a child, and out of that madness I became a writer."

Revolutionary

He thinks Walt Disney was the most revolutionary word leader of the last 30 years. "Because of the small towns of America are going to get rebuilt. The large cities will be changed. They'll either be torn down, or they'll be done over so they work. . . . He built two cities which are models for the way we can do these things."

The mayors of some of the most important cities in the world are coming to the Disney people now for advice on how to rebuild the center of the town, how to make it work, how to make it function, how to humanize it.

He loves opera, badminton, long lunches, world's fairs, the lion's head umbrella he bought a while ago, museums, his wife and children, trick-or-treating, giving lectures and Buck Rogers (still). He thought writing a glorious occupation when he sold his first short story in 1941, and by now — two dozen books and assorted accolades later — Bradbury still thinks so.

"I'm just one of those maniacs that can't stop writing," he says. "It's just every day in the morning and clean up at noon, eh? Someone will say something. Chuck Jones, the animator he's a good friend of mine, he's always calling me. He reads dictionaries, and encyclopedias. And he calls up and says, 'Hey, Ray, guess what? And I said, 'Oh, God, you've been reading from the encyclopedia again.' He says, 'Yeah, but did you know —' I said, 'No, but tell me.' He says, 'Did you know that when they were building the Trans-Egyptian Railroad across northern Egypt, when they ran out of fuel, when the locomotive came to a halt, they'd jump out, run into the nearest catabomb, steal mummies out of the tomb, bring 'em back, shove 'em into the firebox, and use 'em as fuel? They'd burn mummies across Egypt late at night!'"

"I said, 'Good God, that's beautiful!' And I slammed down

the phone, ran over to the typewriter, and wrote a poem called 'The Nefertiti-T Express.'"

He was born 60 years ago in Waukegan, Ill., and he lived, he says, in the ice-cream-and-Fourth-of-July Midwest he has written about so often. "My grandmother had a boarding house next door, and there was a crazy teen-age girl who could afford to buy magazines," Bradbury says. "We went too poor. Magazines cost 25 cents. Who had 25 cents in 1919? I didn't. I had a nickel a week, for candy, eh? And a dime for a movie."

Discovery

But they did have the newspaper, and it thumped on the porch every afternoon. Bradbury read it on the living room floor. "I fell in love with Buck Rogers," he says. "Those beautiful, beautiful strips changed my life forever. I just fell in love with the future so madly. All those fabulous devices!"

Bradbury grabs a big Buck Rogers anthology off his desk and opens up the book. "Here's the very first panel I saw when I was 9," he says. "See, you got a girl flying through the air with a jumping belt, right? And she floated down! And she's not killed!" He is smiling hugely and his voice is almost tremulous with wonder. "And here's Buck Rogers waking up, 500 years in the future, and she puts the jumping belt on him, the third day, and they're leaping through the sky!"

After the paper came the science magazines and Flash Gordon, H.G. Wells. "Boy," Bradbury says. "I was off into the future, I never came back. They haven't seen me since."

In 800 Anthologies

His family moved to Los Angeles when he was 14, and Bradbury — living with his parents and selling newspapers on the street corner for his \$10-a-week survival money — sold his first short story seven years later. Since that first year, during which he wrote about one story a week and sold a grand total of three, Bradbury has written plays, essays, science articles, poems, unfinished operas, movie scripts, he wrote the screenplay for the John Huston-directed "Moby Dick," lectures, the entire grand concept for the U.S. pavilion at the New York World's Fair, and so much fiction that by now he has reportedly been installed in about 800 different literary anthologies. "The Martian Chronicles," Bradbury's ethereal novel-length collection of short stories about the colonization of Mars, has just been televised as a three-part series.

It is the fiction that is best known, of course — a breathless Bantam Book covers proclaims Bradbury the World's Greatest Living Writer of Science Fiction.

More regimented science fiction writers, following the dictum that sci-fi ought to begin with hard scientific fact and explore outward from there, have been known to chafe at Bradbury's particular imaginative style. The

Science Fiction Encyclopedia, in mildly condescending summation, calls him "a whimsical fantasist in an older tradition."

Bradbury looks taken aback when asked about this. "Well, if people want to say that, I can't prevent them," he says quietly, sounding a little hurt. "They're wrong, of course, because I do all kinds of things."

"I don't feel compelled to stick to anything. Whatever I'm in love with is it. I love essays one month, or one week, and then I write six more poems, and then I do a play, and then I do a screenplay. Anything that attracts my attention."

He is currently working on a murder mystery, a sequel to "Dandelion Wine," an opera called "Leviathan 99" ("Moby Dick in outer space," he says), and a project for the Disney people that will sit next to Disney World in Florida and will look, by Bradbury's description, something like this: "A theater of history, a journey in time down through all the levels of the architecture of all the civilizations in history back to the beginning of — of mankind's history, and then exploding forward to the Renaissance, to the present time, and then up into the future, so that you bombard whoever goes through the building — rides through it — bombard him with ideas of philosophies, theories, sciences so that some of the world is transmitted to children, so that we come out wanting to live forever."

Ray Bradbury, smack in the midst of his rocket ships and space guns, can make this sound entirely plausible. He is smiling as he says it, but his eyes are wide, and his voice is excited.

"I'm very proud of myself," he says. "Because I set out to do a thing, and I did it — to become the best writer in the history of the world. And I did it. By God!"

"I think I'm the luckiest writer I've ever known. You dream things when you're 13 or 16, and you do them! I've always wanted to be a screenwriter — and I've done it. I've always wanted to be a novelist and short story writer — and now my novels and short stories are in every school in the country! It's just terrific."

"And I always wanted to be loved," Ray Bradbury says. "And I am. And that's good."

PEOPLE: Henry and Cristina Ford Reach Divorce Accord

Auto millionaire Henry Ford 2d, 62, and his second wife, Cristina, have settled their divorce suit and dissolved their 15-year marriage. An

out-of-court settlement designed to save the couple the spectacle of a lengthy public trial. Under provisions of the agreement, neither side is to discuss terms of the settlement. It was reported, however, that Mrs. Ford sought at least \$10 million to \$15 million to end her marriage to Ford, whose net worth had been estimated in earlier court documents at \$70 million. Ford's 1964 property settlement with his first wife, Anne, reportedly was between \$16 million and \$20 million. Mrs. Ford filed for a legal separation in December, 1977 — two years after her husband moved out of their 76-room mansion in suburban Grosse Pointe Farms. Ford retired last fall after 34 years as chief executive officer of Ford Motor Co. . . . Another Ford also was in the news. Motion tests are being conducted to determine if Steve Ford, youngest son of former President Gerald Ford, is the father of a 2-month-old boy. "The only comment I can make is I may be the father of a child born Dec. 16, 1979," Ford 2d, said through a spokesman. "If it is my child, I am prepared to assume full responsibility."

Quarried about reports of young Ford's involvement in an Orange County Superior Court suit to establish paternity of a child whose mother was identified as Joy Malkin, a spokesman for the former president said. "Present and Mrs. Ford are aware of it. The baby's name is Lawrence. If fatherhood is determined by tests and the proper authorities, 'Betty and I, as grandparents, would of course be happy to have him as one of our family,' the former president is quoted as saying.

Chinese climbers on Mount Everest may have found the remains of George Herbert Leigh Mallory, the noted British mountaineer who vanished in a 1924 assault on the world's tallest mountain, according to a Japanese climber. Yoshinori Hasegawa said he was told last November by Wang Hongbiao, a member of a 1975 Everest expedition, that the Chinese team saw what appeared to be the "book of an Englishman" buried in the snow at about 26,568 feet. Hasegawa spoke with the Chinese climber during a visit to the 29,021-foot mountain on the China-Nepal border. Hasegawa said that because of the height and location of the site it was impossible for the Chinese team to recover or identify the body. Hasegawa leaves for Everest next month to join a 40-member Japanese team.

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